TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of class Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,367—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1888.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17	7·0
22	12·0	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	22·0	12·0
25	13·		25·0	13·
29	15·0		29·0	15·0
3·0	18·0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	34·0	18·0
34	20·0		39·0	20·0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	24th July.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,, Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

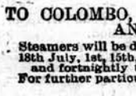
Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
18th July, 1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th August.

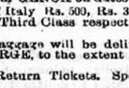
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	24th July.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA	G. Read	3035	480	6th Sept.

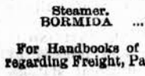
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.



THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st August, and has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light.

For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, July 17, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 7th August.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE fine s.s. MOBILE SAILS as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1888, positively. Reduced rate for Cargo and passage. A Charterer

MR. ESSA THAVER,
No. 24, Khoja Mohla.

23rd July, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 29th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahren, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

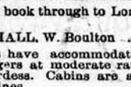
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	about 25th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	about 11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes,	Pans or Tubes	each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny	do. do.	,,	1 0
Two-Shilling	do. do.	,,	1 2
Three-Shilling	do. do.	,,	1 12
Five-Shilling	do. do.	,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	,,	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c.	,,	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	52 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S
SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both,

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S SEEDS.

		Each. Rs.	a.
FLOWER SEEDS, case containing	16 packets, ...	4	8
Flower Seeds, case containing	20 packets, ...	6	8
Vegetable Seeds, case containing	24 packets, ...	4	8
Ditto ditto ditto	40 packets, ...	8	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer : whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. by Stone	6 4	4 4
Guinness's Dublin Stout, Foster's	6 12	4 12
Do. do. Burk's	6 12	4 12

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Canterbury Ale	6 4	4 4
Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0
Sparkling Devonshire Cider	8 0	5 8

Bass's Pale Ale in Kilderkins ..... each Rs. 34.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A, L & W'S "UNSHRINKABLE" A, L & W'S MONSOON FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

I shall feel obliged if will send me, as soon as possible, some Flannel Shirts as before. The last Shirts you made for me were in '83 or '4, and I am still wearing them, I cannot get such good Flannel in England.
Bourton, Gloucestershire, 24th May, 1888.

		Rs	a.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS. very Absorbent, Cool, Durable and most comfortable in Wear. Can be supplied in White, Plain Greys, &c., and next Striped Patterns.	each	10	0
	or six for	57	0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS. Nothing superior procurable. Wool-dyed and thoroughly Shrunk. In Plain Greys, &c., and neat Fancy Striped Patterns.	each	9	8
	or six for	55	0
TENNIS OR CRICKETING SHIRTS with turn-down Collars attached, White Silk and Wool	each	10	0
White Saxony Flannel	,,	10	0
White Twilled do	,,	10	8
SLEEPING SUITS, in any of the above materials	,,	20	0

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino ,,	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ,,	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36	0	,,
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ,,	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR W. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Tertian Ague."

failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH, ...pid Liver when all other remedies

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ⟨W⟩ AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

MONSOON
CLEARANCE
SALE,
NOW ON.
FOR
FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE SREET,
BOMBAY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABBRIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL OMPU N. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

Situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1888. at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. MERRIMAN, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

23rd July, 1888.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1888.

GOLSPIE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, WARMINSTER, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND.—Miss Wilkins is prepared to receive in her long-established Institution Families from India, at strictly inclusive and moderate Terms. A sound and liberal education guaranteed, with home care and attention.—Reference to Parents in Calcutta and Bombay.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 4-30 p.m., to consider certain suggestions of the Committee for alterations in and additions to the existing rules of the Association as to disputes; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1888.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.

WANTED a Hindu SUPERINTENDENT for Boarding School and Sanscrit Seminary. A Graduate of long standing and experience, possessing a competent knowledge of Sanscrit will be preferred. Salary from Rs. 100 to 125, besides free boarding and lodging.

WANTED 1st ASSISTANT MASTER for the Anglo-Vernacular School. Salary from Rs. 40 to 60.

Applications of Candidates will be received up to 15th August. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

RAMDAS LADHA,
Secretary.

11, Holichuckla, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,100 tons, of Moulmein Teak Squared Log Timber, under four separate Specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July 1888.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, January to June, 1888	4	8
A Miscellany (Morley's Universal Library)	0	11
London Journal, Vol. IX	3	2
Our Saturday Nights; by J. Greenwood	0	11
Emperor Frederick III. and the Crown Prince; by J. Lawton	0	11
John Bull's Curtrin Leetures; by A. Bullock	0	6
Soups, Stews, Hashes, and Ragouts; by Jenny Wren	0	6
Vampire or Love and Passion; by Paul de Cock	0	11
Son of Hagar; by Hall Caine	1	6
Holiday Tasks; by J. Payn	1	6
Dingy House at Kensington	1	6
Children of Gibeon; by Walter Besant	1	6
Loy's Lord Beresford; by the Author of Molly Bawn	1	6
Poems of Ossian (Canterbury Poets)	0	11
Goethe; by J. Linne (Great Writer's Series)	0	11
Fever, a Clinical Study; by T. J. Maclagan	5	4
Nerve Prostration and other Functional Disorders of Daily Life; by R. Roose	7	6
Case of Dr. Plemen; by Reue de Pout-Jest	4	2
John Ward Preacher; by M. Deland	4	2
Universal Review for June 1888, No. II.	2	0
Will; by G. Ohnet	4	2
Forked Tongue; by R. L. De Havilland	2	6
Elect Lady; by G. MacDonald	4	2
Ninette, an Idyll of Provence	4	2
David Pouidexter's Disappearance by J. Hawthorne		6
Child of Stafferton; by K. Little	1	12
Paradox Club; by E. Garnett	4	2
Jess; by H. R. Haggard	1	12
Count Lucanor, or the 50 Pleasant Stories of Patronio; by Prince Don Juan Manual	4	2
That Sister-in-Law of Mine; by H. Purkis	2	6
SUMMER NO. OF THE GRAPHIC, with Coloured Plate, Re. 1, Post Free	1	4
Summer No. of the Boys' Own Paper	0	6
Summer No. of the Girls' Own Paper	0	6

COOPER, MADON & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 5 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

ESSENCE of CHILLY, Strong, Pungent and Economical for Mutton Chops, Beef Steaks, &c., at the BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

VANILLA STICKS from Mexico, nice flavour, Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 2 per lb.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, near Forbes' Ice Factory, Fort.

CARTER'S SEEDS in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Vegetable—each Rs. 3,6-8 and 12-8. Flower—each Rs. 5,7-8 and 10.—PALEKAR & Co. Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FEW LEFT! Ladies' Waterproof Coats in Drab, Silk, Check Lining, SMALL SIZE from 44 in. to 50 in., to be sold at 25 per cent discount to clear stock. Rare opportunity.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AN OXFORD GRADUATE open for immediate engagement, either in Bombay or Up-country, as Private Tutor, Head Master of a High School, Manager of a Firm, Officer in a Native State, or in some other responsible capacity. Apply, before 5th August, stating terms (which must be somewhat liberal) to "G.," care of this paper.

WANTED. A Few Good COMPOSITORS. Apply to the MANAGER, Salvation Army Press, next to Boree Bunder.

WANTED.—An Experience NURSE (European preferred) to look after Three Young Children—wages 30 rupees a month. Only persons, with really good references, need apply to MRS. C. S. BAYLEY, Ajmer, Rajputana.

WANTED.—A Good HORSE for saddle and harness.—Apply "MANAGER," Star of India Mills, Ld., Parel.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

CHESTNUT ARAB CHARGER, quiet in harness, Rs. 400. English DOG-CART, Rs. 200.—"H," care of Volkarts.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, near natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56 Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee—L. STEFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Sunat.

NOTICES.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
PAID UP AND RESERVES—£220,099, Sterling.
Local Directors: GEO. COTTON, Esq., and A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.

MR. VICTOR MURRAY has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Company's BOMBAY BRANCH, as from the 1st instant, in place of Mr. H. F. WAGSTAFF, transferred to China.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE LIST of the COIMBATORE SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., will be CLOSED, on the 31st inst.

T. STANES & Co.
Local Secretaries.

Coimbatore, 18th July, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the following Work, viz:—

"ADDITION AND ALTERATION TO THE NORTH COLABA BATTERY."

2. Full particulars with Schedule of quantities, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

3. Tenders which must be on the proper form and Sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on 2nd August by the Undersigned.

4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Colaba, July 1888.

NOTICE.

THE date of receiving TENDERS for "COMPLETING the STATE and ALIENATION RECORD OFFICES at Poona" is POSTPONED from 20th July, 1888, to 3rd August, 1888.

E. K. REINOLD, C. E.,
Executive Engineer P. & K.

Office of the Ex. Engr., P. & K., Poona, 18th July, 1888.

TAKE NOTICE

MESSRS. GOKHALE, KOLASKER and COMPANY, has been appointed AGENTS for India and Ceylon for the "WATERPROOF MATERIALS COMPANY, Limited." This wonderful Patent Material for making all description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing for Summer ware being porous, but warranted Waterproof, Sheets, Bags, Awnings, Ship and Yacht Sails, Tents, Blinds, &c., &c. No rats or vermin of any kind will touch it. Pattern Books and Samples to be seen at Messrs. Gokhale, Kolasker and Company, 105, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Gentlemen's suits weighing from twenty ounces.

GEORGE DOVE.
Company's Representative.

Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay, to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the said Estate of the deceased, William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq., either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.

PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufactureof Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

BERIGNY AND Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

BERIGNY & Co.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM" contains an attractive array of selections from Current Periodical Literature.—The "Bombay Gazette."

Some of the articles in the "LITERARY ALBUM" are manifestly full of interest for folks in this country.—The "Times of India."

We recommend the "LITERARY ALBUM" to the public.—The "Advocate of India."

An annual compilation of the "ALBUM" will not only be a welcome addition to the library, but a handy volume for reference.—The "Indian Spectator."

Our thanks are due to Mr. for sending us the June number of the "LITERARY ALBUM," which contains a good deal of excellent reading, portions of which we shall endeavour from time to time to lay before our readers. The "ALBUM" is an exceedingly well got up periodical, ATTRACTIVE IN FORM, printed in CLEAR TYPE, and on GOOD PAPER. From the variety of interesting matter it contains, besides its adaptation to the general reader, it will be found a VERY USEFUL companion to the man of leisure and the railway traveller. The number for June contains a portrait of our present Viceroy, and a short biographical sketch of His Excellency, which we hope to give in our next issue.—The (Hyderabad, Deccan) "Daily Athenæum," June 26.

ANNUAL LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 3 only.—Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand,

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Royal Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ethiopia (s), from Calcutta; Queen Victoria (s), Middlesbrough; and Glen Caladh (barque), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf; Somerhill (s), Pondicherry; and Asia (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. China entered, and the s. s. Shelley left the dock on the 22nd inst.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Prevost, Cobbold, and Richards *vs.* White.—Messrs. Graham (Capt.), Lovett, Lawrence, and Nathan. Play to commence at 5-15 p.m.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Hurdul, woman, living in Mody Street, Fort, reported to the police the theft of sundry wearing apparels amounting to Rs. 99, during her absence on Saturday last.

FIRE.—A cadjan hut, belonging to Gungaram Limbajee, situated at Nowrojee Hill, was found to be on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and was completely burnt down. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Assoo, a songtress, living in Gaumdevi, reported to the police the theft of gold jewellery worth Rs. 1,500, from an iron safe on Sunday morning last. The safe contained gold jewellery to the value of about Rs. 4,000, the greater portion of which was left untouched.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Sergeant-Major P. Gwether-, 6-1 Southern Division, R. A., stationed at Colaba, reported to the police on Sunday, the theft of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 150, from his quarters.—Mr. Greenhill, an engine-driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, living at Ferguson Road, Parel, reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain with pendants, valued at Rs. 345, on Sunday last.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	The Colonel's—Valentine.
Operatic Selection	Ruddigore—A. Sullivan.
Air de Ballet	Sidonie—Amillon.
Waltz	Souviens Toi—Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen—Burald.
Polka (in Galop time)	Schnell—Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Francis Chinia, a native Christian, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession three goats, valued at Rs. 15, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The goats belonged to one Soobhana Babajee, a muccadum in the Telegraph Office, at Magazon. Accused, on admitting one previous conviction, and pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—An old offender, named Cashinath, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a box containing money and ornaments belonging to a Hindoo woman, living in Hanuman Lane. The woman was sleeping in her room when the prisoner entered it, and took out the box from underneath the cot. As he was making away with it, she raised an alarm. Her son was sent off to fetch a policeman, and the latter arrested the prisoner at the foot of the staircase. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA IN SALSETTE.—A correspondent writes :—Cholera has appeared in the villages of Ecsar, Manori, and Bhayandar of the Salsette Taluka, and has within a short period of its prevalance, there carried away persons by dozens. The inhabitants of Ecsar have deserted their village for the time, and have built temporary habitations in another locality. The inhabitants of Bhayandar have most of them left the village. The other day, a fisherwoman at Monri was attacked with cholera and fled to the neighbouring village of Malvan, where her father resides. While she was staying there no less than four persons were afflicted with that fell disease and died. Great consternation prevails throughout the Salsette taluka, and in some villages measures are adopted not to admit any persons from the cholera afflicted villages.

DARING BURGLARY AT LANOWLI.—Mr. Jamsetjee Muneckjee, a Parsee Priest, living at Lanowli, reported to the police that, during his absence on the night of Thursday last, his house was broken into, and Rs. 55 in cash taken away; entrance being effected by a door at the back of the premises. It appears that the robbers had not left the premises until Mr. Jamsetjee had arrived, at about 9-15 o'clock. Mr. Jamsetjee opened the front door, which was locked from the outside, and finding something unusual in the next room raised an alarm, and within a few minutes all the neighbours came out. The ruffians, while making up their way, were seen by some who pursued them, but owing to the darkness they could not possibly follow. It is stated that several other burglaries of this kind have been committed in the same village.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Marootoo Suddoo, a groom, was yesterday charged by Constable Robinson, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges of theft of articles of wearing apparel and brass vessels amounting to Rs. 19-8, the property of Bapoo Deba and two others, who reside at Nagpada. On Sunday night the accused was arrested while effecting an escape from the stable of Ali bin Ameer, at Bellasis Junction Road. He dropped a bundle containing two dhotura belonging to one of the complainants, and on the police searching the premises of the accused the remainder of the articles the was found. He pleaded guilty to the charges, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LUSO INDIANO INSTITUTE.—Last Saturday evening Mr. J. Ribeiro read an interesting and carefully written paper on the "Life and Writings of Milton," before an extraordinary meeting, of the Society. After a brief account of the life of the great English bard, the lecturer proceeded to criticise the more important works on which the poetical fame of Milton chiefly rests, resuming his seat amidst the cheers of the audience, Mr. E. Dias, who followed as the next speaker, dilated at some length on the merits of the immortal author of "Paradise Lost." Mr. Dias prefaced his remarks with a compliment to the movement of giving frequent lectures, on varied and popular topics. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and speakers, proposed by Mr. Luiz J. E. de Souza, B.A., LL.B., who occupied the chair, was carried unanimously. A third vote, passed to the chairman, fittingly brought to a close the proceedings of a pleasant hour.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday a meeting of this Society, recently established in Bombay by Dr. J. O. Pires, M. R. C. S., Surgeon, G. I. P. Ry., was held in the Luso-Indiano Institute Hall, when the rules and bye-laws on which it is proposed to work the association, were read and discussed. The I. C. A. proposes to raise funds from its members and the generous, to enable deserving students, whom the members may put forward as their candidates, to prosecute higher studies, including, for the present, technical education, either in India, Europe, or America, on certain conditions well laid down. Membership to include the Portuguese, the so-called "East Indian" Christian, and the Anglo-Indian Eurasian communities. Several of those present made a practical move in the right direction, by enrolling themselves forthwith as members on the condition of payment of one month's income or average salary, not exceeding Rs. 150, payable in easy monthly instalments.

THE *North German Gazette* revives the frontier fever, reminding the Alsace-Lorrainers that their provinces were annexed from purely military motives, "and will be further Germanized for the same reasons." Together with this warning is published a story of the bad conduct of two French officers, who are reported to have assured certain peasants at Rezonville that the oppressions they have to endure under the German Government will soon be removed. How far this little ebullition will affect the minds of the French we have yet to learn.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present :—Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, and Mahomed Hussein Hakim; Major G. W. Martin, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt.; Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar proposed the following motion :—"That the chairman be requested to address Government in the General Department, on the subject of the draft Bill prepared by the Corporation for the prevention of the adulteration of articles of food generally, asking that Government will be pleased to introduce that measure, or such portions of it as have not been embodied in the new Municipal Bill, into the Legislative Council at an early date. That if Government are not prepared to deal with the general question at present, his Excellency in Councill will be pleased to proceed in the matter, so far as it relates to the adulteration of ghee. The whole of the ghee trade of Bombay, Mr. Javerilal said, was in the hands of about a dozen persons, and some eight Bhattias and four Mahomedans, and that extensive adulteration was carried on by these men in ghee. The ghee was mixed with wax, what was worse, with animal fat, which was an abomination to the Hindoo community. In the present state of the law, the Health Officer was not in a position to deal with the evil, because it was necessary that an adulterated article of food should be deleterious to health, in order to bring the offenders within the pale of the law. He was told by the Municipal Commissioner that he was informed by Government that this question was before the Government of India who wished to deal with it, as a whole, in connection with the adulteration of articles of food generally, and that until the Government of India had decided upon the line that was to be taken in the matter, the local Government are not in a position to deal with it. As the adulteration of ghee was now going on more extensively than before, the speaker hoped that if the Supreme Government did not deal with the Government, as a whole, a special measure on the adulteration of ghee would be brought forward by the local Legislative Council.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the motion.

At the suggestion of Major Martin, the following words were added to the motion :—"The Corporation being given to understand that the new Bill did not give the necessary powers to deal with the evil."

Dr. Blaney said that ghee was extensively mixed, among other things, with lard and plaintains. Since the failure of the Municipal officers to get those who were guilty of adulteration punished by the magistrates, the more unscrupulous portion of the trade had formed themselves into an association who carried on the adulteration of ghee in a shamefully open manner, and to a much larger extent than before. About a month ago, a number of Hindoo gentlemen, whom he knew to be wealthy and influential members of the Bhattia community, called on him, and showed him samples of ghee which, from its smell and flavour, appeared to be so highly adulterated with what was an abomination to the true Hindoo. They had come for his assistance in their endeavour to put a stop to the evil, saying that they had locked up several jars of bad ghee and put special police guard upon it. There was naturally a strong feeling among the Hindoo community on the adulteration of ghee, but the evil was even worse with regard to grain which, unlike ghee, was consumed by rich and poor alike, the law being not quite effectual in preventing the sale of bad grain.

At the speaker's suggestion the word "grain" was included by Mr. Javerilal in his motion, as an article requiring special legislation, and at the suggestion of Mr. Kabraji the word "milk" was also added to the list.

The proposition was then carried *nem. con.*

WATER MAINS IN HAINES ROAD.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that the Corporation sanction the payment from available balances of an advance not exceeding Rs. 56,000 to be adjusted hereafter, to provide for the cost of 600 tons, or thereabouts, of 32-inch water mains required for laying down from the junction of Clerk and DeLisle Roads, thence by Haines Road as far as Byculla bridge, such main being necessary for the replacement of the existing main which the railway wish to have removed in order to allow of the building of their new station at Byculla, that this advance be made without prejudice to the rights of the Municipality, and on condition that all charges on account of the new main and the taking up of and removal of the existing main now running over the site of the new station be defrayed by the company.

Rao Saheb Mandlick having seconded the resolution it was carried *nem. con.*

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER METERS.

Sir Henry Morland proposed and Rao Saheb Mandlick seconded that an advance of Rs. 20,000 from surplus cash balance be sanctioned to meet the cost of meters of sizes to be hired out to consumers at sanctioned rates. The charge to be debited to water work stock and thereafter adjusted to the debit of the stock receipts from the sale or letting of the meters.

Sir Henry remarked that there was an unusual run on the meters, and as there were none in stock the proposition was to enable a stock being laid in. The proposition was agreed to.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN IN BOMBAY.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the proposal made by the Bombay Natural History Society for the taking over of the Zoological collections, cages, &c., in the Victoria Garden be approved; that the collection, cages, &c., be handed over to the Society accordingly together with a sum of Rs. 8,000, as recommended by the Town Council on condition that no annual or other contribution will hereafter be made by the Municipality towards the funds or maintenance of the Society. In speaking to the resolution, Sir Henry Morland said the Town Council had by a large majority agreed to give no more than Rs. 8,000 together with the animals and cages as they stood. He simply put the proposition before the meeting in the absence of the Chairman of the Council without making any comments on his own part.

Rao Saheb seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kapadia said that it would be better to give the Natural History Society the amount equivalent to three years' charge of the maintenance of these animals, so that they might have a zoological garden worthy of the city. He moved an amendment that the papers with regard to the proposed transfer of the zoological collection belonging to the Municipality, together with the cages, &c., be referred back to the Town Council for re-consideration, as in the opinion of the Corporation, it would be to the interests of the Municipality to pay a larger sum than Rs. 8,000, in order to be relieved of all future charge on account of the zoological collection; since owing to the situation of the gardens and the non-employment of a special staff for the care of the animals, the results obtained for the present expenditure were altogether unsatisfactory.

Mr. Cowasji Dady Limji seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. M. Kabraji said it was the general opinion of the public at large that the admirable scheme brought forward by the able secretary of the Natural History Society should receive every assistance from the Corporation. The masses of the people always evinced very deep and lively interest in a zoological collection, and the speaker had no doubt the Society would make a collection worthy of the city. The animals in the Victoria Gardens were in such a sorry condition, that he feared the Municipality might some day run the risk of a prosecution by the Municipality. (Laughter.) He hoped the Town Council would come round to the opinion that it would be advantageous to do away with the collection by giving the Society three or four years' charge of the maintenance of these animals. (Hear, hear).)

Dr. Arnott, in supporting the amendment, said he had much pleasure to observe that it had been supported by a very able member of the native community like Mr. Kabraji. He agreed with him as to the immense interest taken by the poor in animals, and expressed his confidence that a first-rate zoological collection would be a constant source of amusement to them. But he had doubts as to the suitability of Chowpatty for a garden of this sort. For a really nice garden, the available space at Chowpatty was somewhat too limited, and he also thought that a collection of a large number of animals in that locality would rather be a nuisance to people residing on Malabar Hill. A large collection would certainly bring a large number of flies, and the animals would not always be quiet. They would occasionally be rather loud in their remarks, as he might say. (Laughter.) Probably, Mr. Charles would be able to suggest a better site. But it occurred to him that a site near the artificial lake on the flats would be more suitable for such a garden.

Rao Saheb Mandlick opposed the amendment and deprecated the expenditure of a large sum for what was called private amusement. They had a vast system of drainage which was still imperfect and was stated to create disease; they had no water-supply, no proper hospitals, and many other necessities, and now they were asked to contribute a sum of Rs. 24,000 towards supplying amusement to the poor of the city. He pitied the poor, and if he could put his hand in his pocket to help them, he would do so, but the Rao Saheb did not think Municipal money should be thrown away to afford them amusement. No comparison could be made between Calcutta and Bombay, as the museum in the former city was maintained by the State on a contribution of Rs. 25,000 a year, and there were excellent professors attached to it, whereas here the Victoria Gardens had no scientific superintendent to look after it and the miserable collection of animals located there. The place was originally intended for a botanical garden and not for the collection of flowers and plants and animals there was now in it. The speaker favoured the suggestion of the Town Council, as it was undesirable spending money year after year on what was of no value.

Mr. Geary agreed with the last speaker that it was undesirable to vote year after year a large sum of money, while the general result was so unsatisfactory. On the one hand they had heard Mr. Kabrajee say that a zoological collection would be a boon to the general public, especially to the large portion of the community which was not well off. On the other hand, they had the opinion of the Rao Saheb, who said that it would be a misapplication of the ratepayers' money to lay out large sums on the present collection of animals. He (Mr. Geary) suggested an experiment which was now coming into great favour in England, and that was to obtain, by whatever machinery they could devise, the opinion of the general body of ratepayers as to whether it would be a proper employment of Municipal funds to make any contribution to the Society. In the large city of Manchester it was lately submitted to a *plebiscite* of the ratepayers, whether it would be best to invest a large proportion of their revenue in waterworks. He had his own opinion on the advisability of having a good zoological collection in Bombay, but he might, for the present, say only this that the zoological gardens of London and other great cities were a source of great attraction to the people, and that such a garden would be equally attractive in this city. He thought it would be well to familiarise the population with the system of a *plebiscite* on matters affecting the outlay of their money. If the question now before them were submitted for the opinion of the ratepayers, he thought if a vote were taken a large preponderance of opinion would be found to be in favour of having such a garden. (Hear, hear.)

At this point Dr. Blaney called attention to the fact that there was no quorum, and the Corporation was accordingly adjourned

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR BOMBAY.

	Rs.
Amount brought forward	36,950
Mr. Alfred King	150
Mr. N. M. Patell	150
Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, C.E.	150
Mrs. C. N. Bhat	150
Mr. M. C. Leckie	150
Mr. E. Spinner	150
Mr. Sorabji D. Framji	150
Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Pavowalla	150
Mr. Byramji Rustomji	150
Mr. C. H. Dadyshet	150
Mr. S. D. Sassoon	150
Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S.	150
Mr. Manockshah J. Taleyarkhan	150
Shrimant Narayanrao Ghorpade (alias Babasheb Ghorpade) Chief of Ichalkaranje	150
Dr. Edulji Nushirvanji	150
Sir Henry Morland	150
Mr. W. H. Middleton	150
Mr. Geo. C. McMullen	150
H. H. the Aga Khan	150
Mr. R. Bateman Smith	150
Captain John Harvey, R.A.	150
The Chief of Vishalgad	150
Mr. R. B. Stewart, C.S.	150
Captain W. R. Anderson	150
Lady Sassoon	150
Dr. J. P. Greany	150
Mr. Shripat Babaji Thakore, C.S.	150
Captain A. Gwyn	150
Mr. E. V. Mackay	150
Mr. R. J. Eustomji (of Karachi)	150
Mr. Furdoonji Framji Karaka	150
Mr. Vizbhoocundas Atmaram	150
Mr. Naoroji Pestonji Hormusji Cama	150
July 23. Total...	41,900

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Dr E Dobbs	Hon S R Turnbull
Lt Col and Mrs C R Oxley	Mrs Turnbull, infant and child
Col Heaviside	Major J Hutchinson
Mr R M Towers	Mr Juvan Singh
Mr P B Savile	Col C T Lane
Rev A H and Mrs Lewis	Lieut-Col Hay
Mr W J Greer	Mrs Hay Macnaughton and 2 children.
Mr and Mrs F H Hamonet and child	Mr White King
Mr Nelson	Lieut Wynell Mayow
Mr and Mrs J O'Connell and child	Hon and Mrs T Coulan
Mr A L Webb	Mr W Jamieson
Maj-Genl and Mrs Griffiths	Mr D Bain
Mr G Griffiths	Mr F H M Atkins
Mr W McG Doysdale	Dr Poynder

FOR BRINDISI.

Col R M Clifford	Mr Whiteley
Mr Jordan	Mr and Mrs Birks
Mr A C Duff	Mr Cardwell
Mr J Keddie	Mr A G H Hampden
Mr L A S Porter	Rev H J Spence Gray
Mr C F Elliot	Mr T S Sherlock-Hubbard
Mr A A Wace	Capt Prior
Mr R P Russell	Mr Oscar Schmidt
Mr R T Mallet	Mr and Mrs W Howard
Lieut-Col J R Cowie	Mr D J Sharp
Capt A G N Ternan	Mr J Wilson
Col J A D Gordon	Mr Bamandes Bassa
Mr F Brewen	Mr R W Parker
Mr A R Macdonald	Mr and Mrs H F Aston

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 31st July, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr T H Kirkwood	Mr C G Dodgson
Mr J L Kiplin, C I E	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surgn-Major W P Bridges	Mr H G Wesh

FOR LONDON—Mr. Hamilton.

The s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, 7th August, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr A H Morris	Col and Mrs Clerk and two children
Mr M Moses	Mr Waller
Mr H L Holland	Mr C H Mackie and two children
Mr C H Mackie	William,
Mrs Holmes	

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs R M T Horsford	Mr J Hooper
Col Hay	Mr Williams
Major Churchill	Col D G Pilcher
Mr and Mrs. Greenfield	Capt H M Jackson
Mr F N Thorowgood	Mr W O Fisher
Col H M Stanly Clarke	Mrs Pelle
Mr O D Clarke	Mr G P Sanderson

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY.—VIGIL OF SAINT JAMES, APOSTLE.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 418 and 248.

WEDNESDAY.—FEAST OF SAINT JAMES, APOSTLE.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 418, 322 and 299.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	40	86	34	39	38	29	38	7
July 22, Sunday	.....		.....		.....		0	13
„ 23, Monday	0	35	0	4	0	5	.....	
Total..	41	21	34	43	38	34	38	20
Total corresponding date of last year ...	53	45	53	0	49	77	51	18

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

THE rainfall in Khandalla for the week ending the 21st inst. is 20 in. 95 cts. The daily rainfall is as follows :—

	In.	cts.
15th July	3	76
16th „	6	0
17th „	3	49
18th „	1	0
19th „	1	34
20th „	4	86
21st „	0	50
Total	20	95
Previously registered	51	84
Grand Total	72	79

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE questions which will come up for decision at the Simla Railway Conference are :—

1. Limits to which errors should be disregarded in invoice for goods booked through.
2. Application of the value-payable system to Railway receipt-notes.
3. Reconsideration of certain Regulations made at the Traffic Conference of 1884, which, although carried, were objected to by certain Railway.
4. Condition under which the stores of a Railway should be carried on foreign lines, including surplus stores.
5. Penalty for breach of the Conference Regulation under which all traffic shall be sent by the shortest route, provided it is the cheapest.
6. Development of season-ticket traffic, and simplification of the conditions under which return tickets are issued.
7. Suggested modifications in the Miscellaneous Goods Receipts Form, S. N. 36.
8. Provision of maxima and minima standard dimensions for Indian railways.
9. Stafety appliances for working railways.
10. Inter-communication between driver, guard, and passengers in railway trains.
11. Extension of the system of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's circular tours in India, so as to embrace residents in India. (Proposed for discussion by the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.)
12. Consideration of the question of reducing the number of classes of railway carriages in India. (Proposed for discussion by the President.)
13. Reconsideration of Commerce Regulation 37 (*f*) [Rule VI, Resolution 33, Conference 1882]. (Proposed for discussion by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
14. Publication of a single quarterly or monthly goods tariff for all Indian railways. (Proposed for discussion by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.)
15. Reconsideration of Conference Regulation 43, Rule XII [of the Conference Rules of 1882]. (Proposed for discussion by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.)
16. Proposed alterations in the rules for booking parcels. (Proposed for discussion by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.)
17. Concessions for the conveyance of race-horses by railway. (Proposed for discussion by the Agent, East Indian Railway.)
18. Reconsideration of some of the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock, passed at the Railway Conference of 1882. (Proposed for discussion by the Agent, East Indian Railway.)
19. Formation of a Committee of General Managers. (Proposed for discussion by the President.)
20. Reconsideration of various Regulations passed at the Railway Conference of 1882. (Proposed for discussion by the Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.)
21. Uniform rates for certain descriptions of coaching traffic on Indian railways. (Proposed for discussion by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.)

List of papers circulated in the event of Railways, parties to the Conference, having any definite proposals to bring forward for discussion thereon.

1. Formation of a Railway Clearing House in India.
2. Method of obtaining more work out of locomotives.
3. Comparative cost of constructing Indian, English and American railways.
4. Framing of general rules under section 8 of the railway Act of 1879 for working construction trains before the opening of lines to traffic.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

CRICKET readers one and all will be pleased to hear, says *Cricket* that success has at last crowned the efforts of the Parsee team. They were not very far off—in fact "near it, very near it"—a win in their second fixture at Blackheath, but time just did them there. The cheerless-weather prevalent since their arrival must have damped their ardour considerably, but they have played up notwithstanding with no small pluck, and it will be gratifying to everybody to find that their cricket, which shows in every way an improvement on the form of the previous team, has at last led them to glory. Their victory over the eleven of Hastings and St. Leonards on July 4 was a creditable performance, considering that they had to go in against a total of 182, and English cricketers will congratulate them heartily on a well-deserved win.

The match above referred to was resumed at Hastings on the 4th July under more favourable circumstances with regard to the weather which was fine though dull. On the previous day the Parsees must have found the damp and chilly atmosphere very uncomfortable, and by no means conducive to good scoring. However, they acquitted themselves very well indeed, making a creditable performance. It should be pointed out that their antagonists included Wright, the Club's professional, who took nine wickets, though it is contrary to their arrangements to play against a "pro." This is the first time they have had to contend against such a player, but on finding that the local club could not make up their team they consented to allow the ground man to play. It will be remembered that they were 49 behind with two wickets to fall. Commencing at 11-30 the visitors were dismissed in a little over half an hour, the score standing at 145, the home team being 37 runs ahead. Leigh Smith, who was at midoff, made a very fine catch with one hand, which disposed of the last man. The locals commenced their second venture at 12-5 with James Phillips and Papillon, and the former was caught at the wicket after five minutes' play, and considering his performance on the previous day this was regarded as a disaster. The second and third wickets fell for ten runs, and when a dozen had been added to the score another batsman succumbed; wickets were falling rather fast, and the dusky visitors were elated with their success so far. Leigh Smith was given out leg before wicket after five runs had been added, and King was cleverly caught by the wicket keeper, the score now standing at 28. All were dismissed by one o'clock, the total score being 55. The Parsees therefore required 93 to win. They commenced their second innings shortly before luncheon, and when the interval arrived they had scored 33 for one wicket. The bowling was shared by Wright, Clark, and Papillon, and after luncheon by Sturland and Leight Smith. The Parsees were shewing good form and playing steadily, their hits to leg being warmly applauded by a numerous circle of spectators. At four o'clock Harver, by a leg hit for four, brought the score to 95, being two more runs than were actually required. The Parsees won the match by three runs and nine wickets. Score.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

G. K. Papillon run out	16	b Pavri	2
J. Phillips run out	85	c Cooper b Pavri	4
H. Wright c Iranee b Pandole	45	c Cooper b Pandole	10
W. Leigh Smith b Pandole	0	lbw b Pavri	3
H. J. King b A. D. Vatcha	5	c Cooper b Pavri	7
A. Clark lbw b Pandole	2	c Pavri b Pandole	4
T. Kennard c Mehta b Pandole	2	c M Kanga b Pandole	0
T. B. Sturdee c Thomas b Pavri	20	run out	18
J. J. Oliver b P. D. Kanga	2	run out	4
S. V. Sworder not out	1	run out	4
R. Lydgate run out	2	b Pavri	0
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	182	Total	55

PARSEES.

M. D. Kanga b Wright	1	DC. Pandole b Wright	1
R. W. Cooper b Wright	8	D. S. Mehta c Paillips b Wright	11
P. D. Kanga c and b Wright	14	A. D. Vatcha c Smith b Wright	12
K. R. Iranee b Sturland	5	Extras	21
J. M. Morenas lbw b Wright	27	Total	145
M. E. Pavri b Wright	13		
D. F. Dubash b Wright	12		
S. H. Harver not out	21		

PARSEES.—Second Innings : P. D. Kanga not out 57; D. F. Dubash c Sturland b Wright 8; S. H. Harver not out 24; extras 6; total (for one wicket) 95.

THE LATE SIR FRANK SOUTER.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT has written the following letter to the *Times* :—Your Indian correspondent has recently announced the sudden death of Sir Frank Souter, the distinguished and popular Commissioner of Police at Bombay, and from the same source we learn that no time has been lost there in setting on foot a memorial to testify the general appreciation of Sir Frank Souter's high qualities and services. It is felt that an opportunity should be given to those in England who knew him of co-operating in this movement, especially as some of his most intimate friends who would be very desirous of taking part therein, have now left India for good. It is impossible to communicate with all personally, and it has therefore, been suggested to me that I should ask you to do me the favor of making it publicly known by means of this letter that it is proposed to form a small committee in London to co-operate with the Bombay Memorial Committee, and that I shall be very happy to receive assurance of support from any of Sir Frank Souter's old friends. Such of them as have already been consulted are of opinion that the memorial should take some practical form acceptable to his family; but a meeting will shortly be arranged, and, meanwhile, I shall be glad to reply to any communication on this subject which may be addressed to me, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Ewart, and Co., 7, St. Mildred's-court. E.C.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1-4.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the new Oriental Bank Corporation (limited) was held on the 4th inst. at the head office, 40, Threadneedle street, under the presidency of Mr. W. W. Cargill. The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the progress of the bank had been continuous, and each half year the business had increased the banking assets having grown to £8,177,000 up to the end of March last. The directors were very happy last year in being able to increase their dividend from 5 to 6 per cent., and, though they were not able on the present occasion to increase the dividend—the shareholders would hardly have expected it so soon—yet he could announce that their business at all the branches had progressed so satisfactorily that they had no apprehension but that in a very short time the condition of the bank would be as good at least as that of any other bank carrying on business in the East. Since their last meeting he had visited the principal branches of the bank in the East, and he spoke in satisfactory terms of the result of his inspections. He thought it very probable that as time went on they might be able to place a consider. able amount of capital in silver shares both in India, China, and Japan, as well as in the Mauritius, and the more silver capital they had in the East the better, as then no question or difficulty arose in regard to the subject of exchange. He felt quite sure that some steps would have to be taken by the British Government to arrange its currency, both silver and gold, over its several dependencies. They had since the last meeting opened a branch at Aden; and a branch in Persia had also been opened. Of course, it was hypothetical whether that branch would pay, and if not they would give it up. From all that he had heard, however, it opened a prospect of very valuable connections. Mr. Christian Alhusen seconded the resolution, which was agreed to, and the dividend as recommended was declared. An extraordinary general meeting was afterwards held, and a resolution was passed authorising, with the consent of the holders, the conversion into stock of the fully paid-up shares of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the meeting.

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.

Major-General J. S. Trevor presided, on June 29, at the Cannon-street Hotel, over the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. The report of the directors recommended the payment of a dividend in July of 1s. 6d. per £100 consolidated stock, making, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution for the half-year on the capital stock of £2 11s. 6d. per cent. The proprietors would then have received £6 10s. per cent. on their holdings of stock for the year 1887, as against £7 2s. for 1886, and £6 17s. 6d. for 1865. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report. He stated that, as he led them to anticipate at their meeting last Christmas, they were enabled to pay 1s. 6d. per cent. beyond the guaranteed interest. They had cleared their guaranteed interest on their own line, and were only about £3,500 short of the sum they had to pay each half-year for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway before they began to divide surplus profits. The result was more satisfactory than he had hoped for, with a falling off in gross earnings, compared with the corresponding half of 1886, on their own line, of close on 20 per cent., and on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway of about 12 per cent. Part of these results were due a to reduction in maintenance and repair charges, caused by some delay in the despatch of rails and other stores to India. The cause of the falling-off of the revenue was that the crops in the Punjab partially failed for want of seasonable rain, and there was nothing to export. There had been another failure of the harvest, this time not in the Punjab, but in the north-west provinces and Rajputana. Grain that would otherwise have been available for export and swelled the receipts on their own line had been absorbed in Rajputana and the North-West. In the aggregate they had earned more money, both gross and net, in this half-year than in the corresponding half of 1887, but the increase in their receipts had been on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, where they took one-fifth of the surplus, while the decrease had been over their own line, where they took half. The result was that, with an aggregate revenue somewhat in excess of the revenue from the corresponding half of 1887, they would have a smaller surplus to divide at Christmas, and they would have probably to get home that surplus at a lower rate of exchange. The effect of that would be that they would not be able to give as much as £1 8s. 6d. over and above their guaranteed interest, as they did in 1887, but there would be a reduction in it of about 2s. 6d. per cent. The deficiency due to the failure of the crops had been aggravated by the enhancement of 25 per cent. in the salt duties, which had caused a temporary decrease in the consumption of that article, and that had told on them, as they were perhaps the largest carriers of salt in India. The cotton crop had also not come up to expectation. In other respects they had done fairly well, and they had nothing to despair about. They would be all right again, he hoped, before long, though he feared the coming half-year would not be as bright as some that had gone before it. He afterwards alluded at some length to the question of competition for traffic with other railways. The motion was seconded by Mr. S. J. Wilde, and agreed to, and the dividend having also been agreed to, the meeting closed.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The forty-first annual general meeting of this company was held on the 3rd inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. R. W. Crawford (chairman) expressed the hope that the shareholders would not follow the example set them by shareholders in some of the other Indian railway companies and give way to despondency, as in their own case there was no reason for such feeling. When they last met in January of this

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white and colored lappets.
1 „ white lappet scarfs, dhoties and sarries.
1 „ colored sarries.
10 bales grey drills, 40 yards.
3 „ grey shirtings, 10 lbs.
3 „ white handkerchiefs.
1 „ table cloth.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 „ white muils.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c., BELONGING TO Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Messrs. Bapty Brothers Mill Premises, Falkland Road, Byculla, the following valuable machinery, &c.:—

A quantity of cast iron columns with caps and base plates for same, wrought iron H. Girders. A mortar mill, with 5½ feet pan, complete. A vertical H. P. Engine, cylinder 7 in. diameter, 11 in. stroke, feed pump, &c., by J. Chadwick, of Manchester. A 15-in. centre sliding, surfacing and screw-cutting lathe, with moveable nap, bed, 32 feet long, complete with face plates, chuck and set of change-wheels, also poweful hand driving gear and countershaft.

One old bran duster, with internal brushes, mounted on a teak-wood frame. One old aspirator for wheat cleaning. One vertical fireproof smutter, with dickey sieve and fan. An old gravity purifier for soojee complete. 3 patent sackliffers. One wrought iron bakery chimney. 20 in. square, by 20 feet long, 3 old sheet iron casings. A broken wrought iron crank shaft, 7 in. diameter, by 11 ft. long, double cranks. 2 Carr's disintegrator cages, wrought iron, fitted with shafts, 4 semolina purifiers as good as new, 2 old wheat graders by Penney and Co. Valuable lot of Rochester patent wrought iron pulleys. A miscellaneous lot of cast iron pullies, bevel gear, wheels, &c. A miscellaneous lot of wrought iron piping, a small lot of cast iron piping, old plummer blocks, &c., a lot of empty gunny bags, a wrought iron shoop bin with 4 compartments. About 125 second hand Muntz metal boiler tubes. A feed water heater, consisting of 3 coils of tubes, presenting great heating surface, fitted with automatic scriping gear, release valve. A small lot of wrought iron scrap, an old duplex hand fire pump, 4in. cylinders by Shand and Mason, grindstone trough, for 4-feet stone, with spindle.

Also an iron-frame, grinding mill, fitted with 2ft 8-in. diameter, French burr stones driven by bullock gear, complete in every respect and capable of grinding 100 maunds of wheat or other grain per 12 hours.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to the Acting Manager, Messrs. Bapty Bros., Ld, at Falkland Road, Byculla.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, July 24, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 8 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

Hunyadi János.

"*THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS.*"
Baron LIEBIG.

"*Mild, certain, and most valuable.*"
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

"*The most certain and comfortable Purgative in cases of Constipation and Sluggish Liver or Piles.*"
Inspector-General MACPHERSON, M.D.

"*Unrivalled as a customary aperient.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"*Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels.*"
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

"*Invariably and promptly successful.*"
Professor VIRCHOW, Berlin.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Applications to be made to Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co, at their Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

THE S. W. Monsoon is making fair progress, and though the rainfall has, so far, been considerably lighter than it was at this time, last year (when, however, it had been exceptionally heavy), accounts from the districts are upon the whole of a favourable tenor, and promise well for agricultural prospects on this side of India. But for local demand, which has been pretty brisk on one or two days during the past week, Cotton would have been almost lifeless, there being also no enquiry excepting from native dealers for contracts in the new crop. Arrivals are now very small, Wheat has been quiet throughout, the present level of prices which small receipts enable sellers to maintain, keeping the article out of exporters' reach. Seeds have latterly been much more active. Exchange has been fairly steady upon the whole; but there has been little demand from remitters, while Mercantile Bills have been very scarce. Rates show, this evening, the slight decline of 1-32d. from last Thursday's quotations. Government Paper has been rather active; but the price of Fours has receded 3-16 per cent. Shares, in their principal item of Mill Scrip, have been rather active, and rates which, at one time tended downward, have since ruled again in favour of holders of this property. Freights have been dull, and lower rates have again in some cases been accepted. We cannot report any great improvement in Imports, although the seasonable weather and the comparative steadiness in Exchange have given a decidedly better tone to the Bazaar, and have led to more attempts at forward business being made than has been the case for a long time.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the large decrease in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay referred to in our last report, and the withdrawals which were understood to be still going on for Government account, the directors indicated their opinion of the special and temporary cause of the outflow of cash from their coffers by making no change in their rates of discount at their board meeting last Thursday, and the minimum therefore remains at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank's weekly return issued this afternoon, shows a further diminution in the Cash Balance of nearly 23 lakhs; but as will be seen from the figures which we give below, this has been owing to Government withdrawals, private requirements showing a falling off notwithstanding some decrease in Deposits, of some 10½ lakhs.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec.	Rs.	36,68,696
Do. do. Branches ...	Inc.	„	70,529
Other Deposits ...	Dec.	„	8,59,434
Government Securities ...	Inc.	„	5,458
Loans ...	Dec.	„	14,90,074
Bills Discounted ...	Dec.	„	4,42,373
Cash with other Banks ...	Dec.	„	2,39,392
Cash and Currency Notes ...	Dec.	„	22,98,174

EXCHANGE was quiet and rather weaker when our last mail left, with rates partially 1-32d. easier, Bank Telegraphic and Demand having been quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits was done at 1s. 4 7-32d., although the rate was not generally quoted. The market opened rather weaker again last Wednesday for Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 1-16d., and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand; but the rate for the former soon steadied to 1s. 4 3-32d at which a moderate business was reported for near transfer, and also in ready Demand. No Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 4 7-32d., and at 1s. 4 3-16d., at which 3 months' sight Credits were offering, there were no buyers. In view of the result of Council allotments in London, our market opened weaker on Thursday at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer and 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, at which latter rates a moderate amount of business was done for July-August delivery; but there having been no demand for that medium of remittance, Banks raised their Telegraphic rate 1-13d., say to 1s. 4 1-16d. at which small amounts were done. The tone of the market became firmer towards the close, and Wire Transfer could probably have been obtained at 1s. 4 3-32d. had it been wanted. A steadier feeling was apparent at opening on Friday at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4½d. for Demand, and 3 months' sight Sterling Credits also and Francs at last evening's closing quotations; and later on 1s. 4 3-32d. for Telegraphic was available for ready and forward, but there was little or no demand for private remittance. At 1s. 4 7-32d. for Sterling, and 1·71½ for three months' sight Franc Bills there was nothing offering, and the temporary firmness in Bank Paper was attributable to tighter money. Some private Telegraphic and Demand were sold to Banks at 1s. 4½d., but could probably not have been repeated afterwards. In sympathy with the lower quotation for Silver, the market opened on Saturday with an easier appearance, but very soon steadied to Friday's closing rates for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, at which a moderate amount of business was done. At 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, however, there was next to nothing offering; a few Bills were out, trying for 1s. 4 3-16d. for this month's delivery, but business did not transpire at the rate which, however, was quoted for August. To-day we have been very quiet again. Rates opened at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, but before long they hardened to Saturday's closing quotations, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Wire Transfer was again procurable. There is still, however, a very limited demand for Bank Paper or Transfer either ready or forward, and in Private Bills there is scarcely anything going on. Some House and Bank Demand has been sold at 1s. 4¼d. to a Bank, and this is about the extent of the business done to-day. Forward Telegraphic is 1s. 4 3-32d, and we quote ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 4 1-16d. 3-32.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 ¼d	„	
Do. 4 „ ...	1s. 4 5-32d.	„	
Do. 6 „ ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	„	
Credits 3 „ ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	„	
Do. 6 „ ...	1s. 4 5-16d.	„	
Documents 3 „ ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	„	
Do. 6 „ ...	1s. 4 5-6d.	„	
Francs 3 „ ...	1·71¼	„	
Do. 6 „ ...	1·72½	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on the morning of last mail day at 100 11-16 sellers of Fours for cash, which was ⅛ per cent. above our quotation of the previous evening, and the market remained steady, not to say, firm; with, if anything, an upward tendency, all day at 100⅜d. to 11-16d. for money, closing at the lower rate. For the 30th instant and the end if August the same rate was quoted, *viz.*, 100 9-16 to ⅜ and a fair business was reported on the latter line. Next day there were sellers at opening at Tuesday's closing rate of 100⅜ for Fours for money and the near account in a quiet market. The feeling afterwards became weaker with sellers at 100 9-16 for the account, and a moderate amount was looked at this rate, the quotation being the same for August, but with little or nothing doing for that settlement. Towards the close the market became still weaker and the cash rate receded to 100 7-16. The tone was weak at opening on Thursday at 100⅜ sellers of Fours for money, and 1-16 less for the near account. August also being quoted at 100⅜ to 7-16. The market remained in the same state throughout the day, with little doing for this month's settlement, and closed at 100 7-16 for cash. On Friday morning the feeling was weak again, a decline of ⅛ per cent. from the previous evening's closing rates having been quoted for Fours for Money and Account. Thereafter rates fluctuated slightly, and at one time 100 3-16 was quoted for the 30th instant; but, at the closing, the rate was 100⅛; both ready and forward, a fair amount of business having been done for the next account, but little otherwise. On Saturday the tone was firmer, and the rate for Four per cents, advanced ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. for Money, closing at 100 7-16, sellers. For account, 100 5-16 for the end of the month, and 100⅛ for the 30th August were the rates, and a fair amount of business was reported for the nearer settlement. To-day the market has been quiet at 100⅜ per cash, and 100 5-16 for both accounts. 105 has been quoted throughout the week for 4½ per cent. Paper, and some business has been reported at the rate.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are unchanged at 109½. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 98½.

SHARES.—There has been a fair business passing on some days in Mill shares, but at one time the feeling was weak, a decline in rates taking place in a number of cases. The tone has since become more confident again, but our quotations compared with those by last mail still show a fall in many instances. Sholapore and Jevraz Balloo Mill shares show a decline of Rs. 10 each; Ripon, of Rs. 7½; Alliance, New Great Eastern, Oriental, Queen Southern Mahratta, Swadeshi, and Western India, of Rs. 5 each; and Mazagon, and Coorla, of Rs. 2½ each. On the other hand, Alfred Manufacturing, and Berar Manufacturing have advanced Rs. 25; Albert Edward, Rs. 20; Dhun, Rs. 15; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 7½; and Gordon, Howard and Bullough, Khatao Muccunjee, and Presidency, Rs. 5 each. In Press Companies' shares, the Fort are Rs. 50 up; Munmar have advanced Rs. 5; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. Bombay are down Rs. 5; and New Indian have declined Rs. 2½; Bombay Trading, first issue, are Rs. 10 higher. In miscellaneous concerns Royal Flour have advanced Rs. 10; but Bapty Flour are Rs. 2 lower. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 down. The Bombay Fire Insurance Company pays a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5; and Bank of Madras are higher to the same extent.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Better accounts regarding the rainfall have come from several districts, and this has caused a more cheerful feeling amongst buyers, resulting in a somewhat larger business, the week's offtake being estimated at about 2,500 packages. Rates for *Grey Goods* generally, however, are the same as last week; and Stocks are on about the same level. Dealers have begun to send forward indents more freely than before, and this way give increased firmness to the Manchester Market. In *Bleached Goods* there is no change whatever to note; and the same may be said of *Turkey Red Dyed* and Printed Cloths. China buyers have not been in the market for *Local Goods*, and there is nothing reported for that account. For Calcutta and Zanzibar, on the other hand, there has been some activity, and the purchases for the week are put down at 1,800 bales. Prices are unchanged.

YARNS.—A moderate business is again reported in imported *Twist*, and the market is steady at our last quotations. The sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on last Thursday aggregated 9,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 224; but Exchange has since fallen to Rs. 223 at Hongkong. The rates now ruling here for 20s. being unremunerative. China buyers avoid purchasing that count, and are directing their attention more to 6s. to 10s. Calcutta, however, is freely buying the superior makes of 20s. The week's sales here are put down at 4,500 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* is firm, and a further advance of Re. 1 to Re. 1¼ per cwt. has been established; but only a moderate business has been reported. *Yellow Metal* has been in small request, but the price has moved up 8 annas to Re. 1 per cwt., the market for this metal being also firm, little business is passing in *Iron*; but prices are quoted as before for all descriptions.

COALS are steady. Sales have been reported during the past week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff for July-August shipment, at Rs. 23; and of Laird's July shipment, at Rs. 21 per ton; and forward sellers are now asking a rupee more a ton than the above rates. The stock on the Bunder is not reduced.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A fair business has been passing in this staple for the time of year, for although enquiry from exporters has been generally absent, there has, on one or two days, been a pretty brisk demand for local consumption resulting in business which has brought the daily average of sales up to about 1,000 bales. The market remained dull on last mail-day; but on Wednesday the Mills came out as buyers, and a considerable business was done on the basis of previous rates. Next day the demand had subsided, to revive, however, on Friday when considerable transactions were again reported; but the week closed with a very quiet feeling again, and next to nothing doing, prices, however, being steadily maintained, as has been the case throughout the week. Oomra descriptions have been most in request, and the principal purchases have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 198-9; Barsee, at Rs. 207½; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 188½; Dhulia, at Rs. 187; Khangaum, at Rs. 211-13; and Naggur, at Rs. 200. The other transactions in ready stuff have been in Wadwan, at Rs. 200-7; Bengal Ginned, at Rs. 193-4; Dharwar, at Rs. 450; and Compta and Vingorla, at Rs. 175-80 per candy. Some purchases for export of Bombay-pressed Dhollera have also been reported during the week consisting of "Good" at Rs. 193, and "Fully Good," at Rs. 207, with Liverpool guarantee. There have also been a few contracts made between native dealers in Cotton of the next crop, but European firms have not been operating. Something was booked in "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 163, at the beginning of last week, but Rs. 165½ has since been done, and Rs. 175 for "Fully Good," Rs. 185-6 having been named for "Fine." Rs. 226½-7 has been quoted for Good Broach for March delivery, and some bargains are reported at the lower rate. Something has also been done in the same quarter in "Good" Bhavnaggur, for next May delivery, at Rs. 198; but a rupee higher was afterwards quoted.

The telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports issued in the middle of last week by the Chamber of Commerce were, on the whole, of a favourable tenor, seasonable weather having generally prevailed throughout the Cotton-growing districts with the exceptions of Bellary, where sufficient rain had not fallen to admit of sowing being commenced, and Dhollera, where the opposite cause had produced a like result. At Barsee, the Cotton plants, though doing well, so far, required more rain; but in the backward districts of Bengal sowing had at length begun; and in other circles the plants were generally making good progress. The news given to-day is, with scarcely an exception, satisfactory. In the Barsee district more rain had fallen, and the plants could scarcely look better, and generally good progress was being made in other parts, though at Oomrawuttee and Khangaum a break was wanted. In Dhollera sowing was still delayed through an excess of rain; but in the Wadwan and Veerumgaum districts of this circle the plants were flourishing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 191	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 189	= 3¾d.
Do. Good,	„ 183	= 3¾d.
Oomra Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 213	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 208	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F.G.F. „	„ 199	= 4 1-16d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 191	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 185	= 3 25-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 196	= 4d.
Do. Good	„ 191	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 184	= 3 25-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 212	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	„ 208	= 4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 207	= 4 7-32d.
Westerns, Good	„ 200	= 4 1-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week ...	5,370	6,504	7,546
From 1st Jan. to 21st July ...	1,259,697	1,425,83	1,324,309
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week ...	302	8,319	15,827
From 1st Jan. to 21st July ...	706,483	1,011,006	923,345
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week ...	2,579	2,893	654
From 1st Jan. to 21st July ...	28,241	33,263	41,981

WHEAT has been arriving in small quantities, and dealers have been able to maintain prices at the previous level, notwithstanding the absence of other than a local demand. Exporters are out of the market to any extent at current quotations, and business throughout the week has been upon a very moderate scale, and the tone has been quiet as a rule, though latterly rather firmer. We quote White Pessy, 91 per cent., at Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt., and 85 per cent. at Rs. 4-7-0 per cwt., and other descriptions quote unchanged.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* became rather weaker after last mail left, and the price gave way ⅛ to 1 anna per cwt. in the absence of demand. The market both for this and *Rapeseed* remained without further movement until last Friday when a good enquiry sprung up for both, and considerable transactions were reported, while rates advanced 6 pies per cwt. all round. The demand continued thereafter leading to a considerable business, but to no further change in prices, and this evening we quote:—

Linseed ...	Rs. 6-5-0	to Rs. 6-7-0 p.cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurserat ...	„ 6-14-0	„
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„ 6-6-0	to „ 6-8-0 „
„ Red do. ...	„ 5-15-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week ...	134,948	74,830	231,097
„ From 1st Jan. to 21st July.	7,765,553	8,379,980	8,186,893
Linseed—For the week ...	44,043	19,009	96,342
„ From 1st Jan. to 21st July.	2,050,358	1,928,899	3,110,686
Rapeseed—For the week ...	23,498	6,937	11,164
„ From 1st Jan. to 21st July	1,354,572	695,314	945,860
Gingelly Seed—For the week...	416	8,228	23,084
„ From 1st Jan. to 21st July.	602,556	551,677	855,000

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week ...	132,000	163,851	157,433
„ From 1st Jan. to 21st July.	6,253,323	7,521,548	7,147,585
Linseed—For the week ...	5,218	22,994	20,735
„ From 1st Jan. to 21st July	1,713,317	1,381,830	2,710,377
Rapeseed—For the week ...	18,534	33,589	50,720
„ From 1st Jan. to 21st July	1,063,683	534,414	890,462
Gingelly Seed—For the week.		1,750	31,677
„ From 1st Jan. to 21st July.	665,127	1,094,595	868,178

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—RITCHIE—June 26, at Lancaster-gate, Henry Armstrong, Surgeon Indian Medical Service, Madras, to Lily, daughter of the late S Ritchie, Esq, and Mrs Ritchie Sussex-gardens.

FAWCUS—SLEMAN—July 3, at Ladenhall-street, London, John Lange Fawcus, U C S, of Bahraich, Oude, son of the late John Fawcus, J P, Tynemouth, to Celia, daughter of the late Richard Sleman, F R C S, Tavistock, Devon.

LYSAGHT—PRENDERGAST—June 26, at Kensington, Arthur Royse Lysaght, Esq, son of John Lysaght, Esq, of Spring-fut, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, to May, daughter of General Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps.

VAIL—SMITH—July 2, at Chelsea, Robert Minturn Vail, of New York, to Annie Beaumont, daughter of the late Henry Claudius Smith, of Chelsi, and Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CODRINGTON—July 1, at Exmouth, Colonel Edward Christopher Codrington, late Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Captain Christopher Codrington, R I C S, aged 60.

COOKE—June 29, at Elgin, N B, Jessie Johnston Inglis, widow of Lewis A Cooke, late of Elgin and Tirhoot, Bengal, aged 71.

COOMBS—June 29, at 102, Queen's-road, Reading, Mary Alice, second daughter of Captain J R R Coombs, late Bengal Army, Retired.

SMITH—June 30, at Scarriby, East Yorks, Hester, widow of the late Edmund Smith, Esq, of the Madras Civil Service aged 71.

STEER—July 1, at Sutton, near Hunslow, Charles Steer, late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 77.

WRIGHT—July 3, at Cunningham Villa, Dunbar, Scotland, Henry Gore Wright, Esq., late of Shahpore.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NELSON—July 21, at Satara, Mabel, the dearly loved daughter of Lieutenant G. H. Nelson, Bombay Commissariat, aged 5 months and 19 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—July 8, at Chickmuglur, Mysore Province the wife of Mr C H Browne, of a son.

MACAUSLAND—July 13, at Munroe, the wife of Captain R C S Macausland, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORRISON—HITCHCOCK—July 18, at the Congregational Chapel, Davidson's Street, Madras, by the Rev W S Organe, Mr Edward P Morrison, Telegraph Master, Minbu, Upper Burmah, to Ellen Mary, the daughter of Hony Surg H Hitchcock.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1888.

THE charges against the Commissioner of the Central Division will be investigated by the ordinary tribunals, and not by a commission. The intention was, as we have said, to put in force the provision of the 197th section of the Criminal Procedure Code under which the Government is empowered to constitute a court to investigate charges preferred against a public servant. But the course of events in the present case has rendered it undesirable to resort to an exceptional procedure. The flight of the accused made it obligatory on the Government to direct an application to be made to a Magistrate for the issue, of a warrant for his arrest. When arrested an application was made for bail, the amount of which was fixed by the Magistrates Court, and the defendant was bound over to appear to answer the charges preferred against him under the 161st Section of the Penal Code. The ordinary machinery of the law having thus been put in motion, it has been deemed inadvisable to set it aside, and institute an inquiry which might not have been regarded by public opinion as equal in authority or effect to the procedure of the regular tribunals. Besides, there would have been the inconvenience of having an inquiry conducted before a commission which could only report to Government the result of its investigations as affecting one of a number of persons involved in the same charges, while other defendants would come before tribunals which, if satisfied of their guilt, could impose the penalties the law assigns for the offences charged. The decision arrived at by the Government—with a reluctance which is entitled to respect and sympathy—will satisfy the most exacting that equal justice will be extended to all equally. It is not to be assumed that the resolve to submit the charges against the Commissioner of the Central Division to the scrutiny of the regular Courts which militate against him; to say so would be to assume a guilt which has yet to be proved. The best guarantee that a man falsely accused can claim is that the evidence against him shall be sifted by a tribunal which is accustomed to weigh evidence, and takes nothing for granted.

A TELEGRAM from our correspondent at Simla, which we published yesterday, states that the sanction of the Viceroy will be given to the Bombay Municipal Bill without delay, so as to allow the new Act to come into operation on the 1st of September. On the 20th July the first and only meeting of a committee of the whole Corporation, appointed a fortnight before to consider the "defects" of the Bill in question and of the "advances" which, in the opinion of the Corporation, should have been made, was held. A third of the members of the Corporation were present; Major Selby in the chair. Contrary to precedent in the case of such committees, the reporters for the Press were excluded, so that what transpired can only be seen as through a glass, darkly. It was Major Selby who asked that the reporters should be turned out. Dr. Blaney asked why; they had always been there before. Major Selby not liking the brutal frankness with which the paper in which he did not write his own critiques speaks of things, and rightly feeling that what the Committee was about to do was a matter of purely private and personal concern, with which the public had nothing to do, pressed for the exclusion of the reporters. "One of the papers comments on Municipal matters while sub judice," said the Major, fancying the Committee over which he presided was a court-martial. All but two of his friends present agreed with the Major; the reporters were turned out. The first and only resolution was moved by Dr. Blaney, and it was to the effect that a form of Resolution, of which the draft was submitted, should be recommended for adoption by the Corporation, and transmitted to His Excellency the Viceroy with a covering letter from the chairman of the Corporation. The draft was accepted very nearly as it stood, but there was one somewhat important excision of what came at the end. Like the postcript of a lady's letter, the clause which was left out obviously contained the whole pith and purpose of the draft as conceived—namely, the embodiment in a formal document, to be recommended to the Corporation for acceptances and sanction, of a demand that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should vest in the Corporation. It may be as well to mention here that the Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik who, like the majority of the Corporation, did not attend the meeting, forwarded a letter which he asked to be placed on the records, stating that in his opinion it was undesirable to proceed further with the opposition to the Bill. The Bill, wrote that eminent jurisconsult, "appears to me to contain provisions which are an improvement on the existing law, and any amendments that may be found desirable should follow in the form of an amending Bill as occasion may hereafter arise." These words of common sense were put aside. The form of resolution which it was decided to forward to the Corporation for adoption began by an acknowledgment that the Bill, as it has passed the Legislative Council, is greatly superior to the original draft put forward by Government, yet the Corporation should place on record that "even in its present shape the Bill contains inconsistencies and defects which might have been easily removed." The members of the Legislative Council who failed in a duty which was so "easy," and left the Bill with inconsistencies and defects which they ought to have removed, but did not, will hide their diminished heads. Mr. Forbes Adam, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Telang, and Mr. Latham, who especially represented the interests of the city during the discussions on the Bill, might easily have done better, according to this lightly expressed opinion. The resolution drafted proceeds to say that the Bill as it stands "will lead to friction between the governing body of this city and their own executive." These defects, the draft continues, "seem to the Corporation to be a departure from the great central principle of the Bill that the Corporation is the governing body. The Bill might have emphasized and accentuated this central principle without running the slightest danger of unduly fettering or hindering executive action." Coming down from general principles to details, the Corporation is recommended to draw the Viceroy's attention to the fact that the chief accountant ought to be appointed by the Corporation, and be independent of the executive; that there are divers sections of the Bill which may facilitate undue litigation, while some details are settled which ought to have been left to be dealt with by bye-laws. Finally the Committee of the whole house recommends the Corporation to inform the Viceroy that, "the Bill does not make sufficient advance over the Acts in force for the last sixteen years in the matter of local Government. The Corporation would have been glad to see a greater percentage of representation given to the ratepayers and a larger percentage, if not the whole, of the standing committee elected by the Corporation." These two specific declarations of opinion were objected to on the ground that the time has not yet come to give to the ratepayers an uncontrolled power over the governing body of the city; a large number of whom do not take any interest in Municipal questions, which they did not understand or care about. The present balance of influences has worked satisfactorily for sixteen years, and the risk of making sweeping changes, of which all the consequences could not be foreseen, was recognised by some of the few members present. The majority, however, agreed to the words as presented to them in the draft. The next and final proposal—the milk in the cocoanut—was the proposal which stood next in the resolution so thoughtfully drafted for the convenience of the Corporation: "That the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should vest in the Corporation, subject to the sanction of H. E. the Governor-in-Council." For the very same reasons which decided the Corporation four years ago to unanimously accept the recommendation of a Committee appointed to consider proposed reforms in the present Municipal Act—that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should continue to be made by the Governor-in-Council as hitherto, the Committee of the Whole House yesterday by an effort of commendable independence decided—by a majority of 9 to 4—to strike out the recommendation that the Corporation should in future appoint the chief of the executive. The reasons lie on the surface; the one indispensable element of independence of local and sectional influences would disappear if the Municipal Commissioner were obliged to think of his majorities on the Corporation or the Town Council, before making a sewer or sweeping a street. The good sense of nine men saved the Committee of the Whole House from walking into a pitfall into which they were certainly expected to tumble. As for the expostulations and recommendations which—in disregard of the Rao Sahib and of the known opinions of the riper heads of the Corporation—have been put together in a resolution drafted by Dr. Blaney under the supervision of Major Selby, all that can be said is that if the Corporation desire to submit them to the Government of India for perusal before H. E. the Viceroy signs the Bill as it stands, they will have to be quick about it. *Cui bono?* The Bill has passed the Legislative Council, and on the 1st of September it will come into force.

WE hear from an occasional home correspondent a rumour which, if it be true, certainly indicates a new departure. We are told that so much interest has been excited in England about the National Congress that a number of members of Parliament intend being present at the next Congress to be held in Allahabad, to express their sympathy with the constitutional efforts of their Indian fellow-subjects and to acquaint themselves with Indian grievances. One member at least has definitely decided to be present, Mr. W. S. Caine, the Radical Unionist M. P. for Barrow. Mr. Caine was in India last cold season, and has more than once declared that, in his opinion, the aims of the Congress and the desires of the people generally are "ridiculously moderate." Other M. P.'s have not yet definitely decided to come to India, but several are wavering, some among them thinking their presence would be more appropriate if they were asked by the responsible Congress authorities to attend, not (they say) to take part in the proceedings, but to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JULY 23.

An Opportunist candidate have defeated General Boulanger by a large majority in the contest for the representation of the Department of the Ardeche.

THE DERVISHES ON THE NILE.

CAIRO, JULY 22.

The Dervishes attacked a village, a little north of Wady Halfa, and killed twenty villagers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, of the Royal Artillery, succeeded in driving them over the hills with heavy loss.

THE VICEROYALTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Lord Lansdowne leaves England for India on the 8th November, and will take over office from Lord Dufferin at Calcutta on the 2nd or 3rd December.

Lord Dufferin may take a short tour in November; but this is not yet settled.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

News has been received that the Chinese Umpa has arrived at Llassa.

A DISCLAIMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

Rao Saheb Natu has served the *Deccan Herald* with a notice either to contradict or offer an ample apology for having connected his name as having passed rupees four hundred through his hands in the case now pending before the District Magistrate, against Hunmuntra. Mr. Natu emphatically denies having any connection in the affair.

THE DEPARTURE OF LORD DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

The Viceroy's plans are now settled. He leaves India either in the first or second week of December.

THE SHAN STATES.

It has been decided to form a levy for local service in the Shan States of Upper Burma consisting of three companies of Punjabis and three companies of hillmen, eligible local recruits from the Karen or other frontier tribes being accepted.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

His Excellency Sir Asman Jah, accompanied by Colonel Ludlow and Mr. Furnivall, arrived at Allahabad by special train at 6 o'clock this evening and left for Aligarh at 8 p.m.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 23.

H. E. the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Mr. Rees and Lord Marsham, rode on Friday to Gundlepet, where they halted for the night. Next day they proceeded to Nanjangode, and in the evening to Mysore. At Nanjangode the Governor was met by a deputation from the Maharajah with a State carriage. The officiating Resident, the Dewan, and other officials received the Governor at Mysore. One of the native Municipal Commissioner's having made certain remarks in writing about the engineering executive of the Municipality, he has been called upon by the president to give grounds for such remarks.

WIFE-TORTURE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

Makun Lall Addy, his brother, Cour Mohun Addy, and their mother, Koossum Coomaree Dossee, who were charged before the Presidency Magistrate with torturing Hem Coomaree Dossee, a child, the wife of the first accused by branding her with a hot iron, were to-day sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

SKIRMISH WITH THIBETANS.

On Saturday a party of the Derbyshire Regiment came across some Thibetans in the Kapup Valley, who retreated with a loss of four killed and wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, arrived here this morning one day before due date.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, arrived here this evening one day before due date.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	70
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	42

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 22.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, JULY 23.

6 a.m.	80·8
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·0

THE French branch of the Congo Society has decided to start another expedition for the interior of Africa, which is to effect a junction with the "White Pasha" of the Bahr-el-Gazel. Major Bartelot, Stanley's lieutenant at Aruwhimi, has left his camp for the interior. As a writer in the *Daily News* says, it is rather like a modern farcical comedy on a gigantic scale. Everybody is searching for everybody else. Stanley is looking for Emin Pasha. Emin, on the other hand, has left his capital to look for Stanley. Tippoo Tib, that faithful Arab, is (let us hope) looking for Major Barttelot; but Major Barttelot has started off to look for Tippoo, or Stanley, or anybody who may turn up. Now a gallant Colonel is to lead a French detachment into the Dark Continent to look for the whole lot.

THE Queen has consented to the publication of the Prince Consort's correspondence with his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on condition that passages relating to private and personal matters shall be excised, and *Truth*, which makes this statement, understands that the proof-sheets of the letters are to be submitted to her Majesty for her revision. Prince Albert kept up a regular correspondence with his brother and with the late Emperor William, then Prince of Prussia; and, if all his letters could be published, his reputation for political sagacity and prescience would stand even higher than it does at present.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.

If Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, once Parnellite M.P., and leader-writer for the *Morning Post*, is fond of notoriety—and those who know him best assert that is his besetting sin—he has now got his fill. He is a queer creature, however, if he likes what he has got. The famous action against the *Times* has begun and ended. Mr. O'Donnell's short cut to fortune has ended in a miserable failure. Most contemptible is the figure which the erstwhile Member for Dungarvan has cut. The scathing and contemptuous epithets of the Attorney-General, of the Chief Justice, and of the *Times* will cling to him as limpets to a rock as long as he lives. It is not easy to imagine a man occupying a more contemptible and contemptuous position than does Mr. O'Donnell at this moment. The move which he has made has been wholly and utterly a false one. Of all the members, past and present, of the Nationalist movement, Mr. O'Donnell was not the one to take up the *Times*' gauntlet, and contest the charges brought against the reputation of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. While he was in the Party he was not of it; he was never fully trusted. If he could have heard the remarks made concerning him on Wednesday evening, in the haunts he was wont as a journalist to frequent, even his colossal self-conceit would have been pierced. It was roundly averred that his action was a "put-up" job between the plaintiff and the defendants; that the *Times* was, before all things, anxious to let the world know what evidence it possessed to identify Parnellism with crime; and that Mr. O'Donnell, by his foolish action, provided exactly what was wanted. For so great a service, of course, adequate return was, or would be, made. Of course, all this is mere rubbish. But it was largely entertained yesterday and the day before by men of generally sane mind. And one can hardly wonder it should be. Even the *Times* could scarcely have hoped for so splendid an auditorium as Mr. O'Donnell provided. Hitherto its fulminations against the Parnellites have been confined to its own columns and the columns of certain of the provincial Tory papers. The great majority of English newspaper readers were never made acquainted with the actual charges preferred by the great journal. Now, the most radical of daily papers print every line of "Parnellism and Crime," it being read in Court by Sir Richard Webster, reproduce all the letters Mr. Parnell is alleged to have written, and these things are served up with the cayenne of the Attorney-General's most impressive and energetic manner. Great is the gain to the defendants. Mr. O'Donnell deserves to be handsomely pensioned by Mr. Walter and Mr. Buckle.

What, it may be asked, will be the lasting effect of Sir Richard Webster's allegations against the Home Rule movement? Assuming the case will never be thoroughly tried out, I must candidly and frankly state I do not think it will make a pin's value of difference. My position brings me as much in contact with Tories as with Liberals. Since the trial began I have been "sounding" my friends, and carefully noting their observations. I must say I think the upshot will be to leave things exactly where they were before. If, on the one hand, we have Sir Richard Webster's statement that Mr. Parnell wrote all the incriminating letters bearing his signature, on the other you have Mr. Parnell's explicit and emphatic denial that he ever wrote one of them. Unionists will believe Sir Richard Webster; Home Rulers will believe Mr. Parnell; things will remain exactly as they were. In one sense the *Times* is a little to blame, for the Attorney-General declared nothing would tempt him to reveal the source whence the letters were obtained; without testimony on this point, no evidence of expert, no accumulation of circumstances, would suffice to convince those who do not believe such a man as Mr. Parnell would perjure himself, especially as much would be forgiven to a bad past time, by those who are now his political associates if—having written the letters—he acknowledged their authenticity and pleaded no knowledge of the Invincibles and their acts. It is singular how much experts differ. Mr. Parnell's banker has declared that he believes the signature attached to the *facsimile* letter published by the *Times* to be genuine; his cashier, on the contrary, declares that if a cheque similarly signed came to him he should have refused to cash it. I have not attempted to describe any of the incidents of the trial. The whole of the space allotted to me would be insufficient to contain the many dramatic incidents and sharp encounters which occurred; they are on record, and are easy of transference. I have preferred to give you the impressions made on candid and impartial minds, and to reproduce what is thought by the man in the street, whose vote makes and unmakes governments. If he keeps the intention announced for him Mr. Parnell, at the moment I am despatching this letter, is on his feet in the House of Commons, giving an absolute denial as to the authenticity of the letters produced by Sir Richard Webster, and declaring them all to be forgeries. What action, if any, the House will take upon this statement is not easy to forecast. But, clearly, the acceptance of Mr. Parnell's explanation or the neglect to put Mr. Parnell upon his defence either before the House itself or before a Select Committee will be to exonerate him from the charge; at the least it will be passing the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." It seems scarcely possible the question can end where it has been left by Mr. O'Donnell's bungling, and yet the Parnellites are determined not to go to Court themselves, though (they declare) they will produce all their books if they ever find themselves there. It is a pity, a trial having been begun, that the whole question was not fought out to the end. As it is the *ridiculus mus*, which has been produced, comes to this: Mr. O'Donnell went into Court hoping to get £50,000: he leaves the precincts of justice condemned to pay the sum of £10,000, defendant's costs!

The great libel case has completely overshadowed every other political event this week, not excluding the Isle of Thanet election, which was absorbing public attention when I last wrote. The return of Mr. Lowther by the substantial majority of 658 has not elated the Conservatives nor has it depressed the Gladstonians, who could hardly have expected to win the seat even with so strong a candidate as the son of Lord Brabourne. The Liberals, indeed, profess to regard the result as a "moral victory for Home Rule," and certainly if the clerical gentleman who polled over two thousand votes fewer than those recorded for Colonel King-Harman at the general election of 1886 had been a serious candidate, the Conservatives would have had some difficulty in accounting for so marked a change of opinion in the constituency. But the Rev. Mr. Bank's candidature was not of more account than that of the Rev. Page Hopps in South Paddington, Lord Randolph Churchill's district, at the same election. In neither case did the bulk of the Liberal electors take the trouble to record their votes. In 1885 when the Liberals were not divided and when they had a good candidate,—though not so good a candidate as Mr. Knatchbull-Hughessen,—they came with in 711 of the Conservatives. I give the figures polled by the respective parties at the three elections:—

Conservatives.		Liberals.	
1885	3,381	1885	2,670
1886	3,399	1886	1,311
1888	3,547	1888	2,889

It will be seen that while as compared with the General Election three years ago the Conservative or Unionist vote has increased 166, the Liberal or Home Rule vote is better by 219. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Hampstead shortly after the decision was known in London, made rather too much of the improvement on the 1886 contest, but, of course, he was perfectly justified in concluding that "if there be in the country at large a change of opinion at all approaching that in the Isle of Thanet you (the Liberals) are as safe on the next general election as if that election had already taken place." A Liberal of my acquaintance met Mr. Schnadhorst, on Saturday, and asked him if he did not think the result of the Thanet fight satisfactory to the Home Rule cause. "Oh, yes," replied the King of the Caucus, "it would have been all right if the papers had not written so wildly about the contest." I am not aware that the press took a more rosy view of the prospects of the Liberal candidate than many persons on the spot, though, perhaps, some of them gave too ready a credence to the rumour that Lord Brabourne had predicted that his misguided offspring would succeed. The Fair Traders are, of course, delighted to see Mr. Lowther in Parliament again, and I have met several strong Gladstonians who are not sorry that so honest and outspoken a politician should have reappeared in public life. Mr. Lowther distinguished himself in his recent candidature by the vigour with which he denounced the "Sham Tory Democrat," and his presence in the House of Commons serves, at any rate, to illustrate the metamorphosis that the ordinary Conservative M. P. has undergone since the successor of Col. King-Harman occupied such a prominent position in the Party. Mr. Lowther stands almost alone in his fidelity to old-fashioned Conservative principles. Before the vacancy occurred in the Isle of Thanet, Sir Charles Russell, meeting Mr. Lowther one day, told him that if he re-entered Parliament he would only find three men on the Conservative benches in sympathy with his view—Sir Rainald Knightley, Sir J. R. Mowbray, and Sir W. Barttelot. The ex-Liberal Attorney-General, happening to mention this conversation when addressing a political meeting, was subsequently assured by each of the three gentlemen named that they were in advance of Mr. Lowther! The new member for Thanet would be more at home in the House of Lords, though even there since the Duke of Richmond retired into private life, no reactionary peer has occupied a seat on the front Ministerial bench.

It would be interesting to know the real facts connected with Mr. Lowther's election to contest Thanet. That Lord Salisbury as well as his Chief of the Staff, Mr. Akers Douglas, was anxious that Mr. Lowther should be chosen is rather surprising if we consider how necessary it is not to offend the Liberal Unionists. People say that the noble Marquis is becoming a little tired of having to give way so frequently to his Whig and pseudo-Radical allies, and that he was not sorry to avail himself of an opportunity of showing his independence. However that may be, it is undeniable that in the rank and file of the Conservative Party there is a growing feeling that the Unionist alliance is not an unmixed blessing. There is more than meets the eye in the article on this subject in the *St. James's Gazette*, which is supposed to reflect not only the opinions of independent Conservatives, but of some gentlemen actually in the Ministry itself, who are by no means satisfied with the way things are going. It will not be gratifying to Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, and the rest to be told that they are indifferent to the "impression they are making on the minds of their allies—about the suggestions which their sayings and doings may inspire in the rank and file of Conservatism." Their anxiety, they are plainly informed, is too much confined to the impression they may create, the reproach they may excite amongst the members of the Party which never ceases to vilify them. They ignore the "susceptibilities of the other side, the watchfulness and the suspicions of the Conservative Party," and play too much for the advantage of a Party (their own), which takes pains on all occasions to assert its distinction from the Conservatives, their present allies. Moreover—and this is the most serious of their offences—as the price of their alliance they are exacting too much from Conservatism and forcing the acceptance of innovations on Conservative principle. The Local Government Bill to wit.

Club gossips say that Mr. Greenwood is largely under the influence of that *enfant terrible* of politics, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, about whom a delightful story is just now current in Parliamentary circles. Shortly after indulging a country audience to one of his particularly vitriolic attacks on the Grand Old Man, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was accosted in the lobby by a well-known member of the Parnellite Party—not a "leader," by the way, as I think even Mr. Lucy would be inclined to admit—with the complimentary salutation "Ashmead-Bartlett, you are an adjectived fool!" The Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who is not a person to be trifled with, was, as may be supposed, extremely indignant, and he warmly replied, "You are drunk, sir." The Parnellite member rejoined, "I tell you, Ashmead-Bartlett, that you are an adjectived fool!" Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, more enraged than ever, said "Please not to address me, sir, you are drunk." He spoke with so much vehemence that an ordinary man would have been cowed, but the Irish representative referred to is not an ordinary man; and he was determined to have the last word. "Yes, I am drunk," he said, "and to-morrow morning I shall be sober, but you will still be an adjectived fool!" This story comes to me from a prominent member of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's own Party, who said that when he first heard it his impulse was to run the risk involved in inviting the Irish member to meet Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett at dinner at the well-known political club to which my informant and the Civil Lord both belong.

If the Liberals committed a tactical blunder last week in proposing a vote of censure on the Government, their opponents have been quick to follow the example set them. The Earl of Camperdown, who has done the Unionist cause such a very bad turn this week, is a rather self-opinionated Scotch peer of unattractive, not to say repellent manners, and is not popular in his own order. He has, however, a certain amount of ability, and some day he would make a fairly good chairman of committees. He obtained some credit in connection with certain water works bills, and ever since he has imagined himself to be a statesman. Although primarily he is to blame for the odium brought upon the Unionist Party and the House of Lords for what almost amounted to a contempt of Court, the Government must share the responsibility of this incident. Some time ago Lord Camperdown, who styles himself a Liberal and who has been a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, gave notice of a motion to call attention to the murder of James Fitzmaurice and to the "apparent" connection of the National League with that and other crimes. It is true as Lord Selborne somewhat inaptly pleaded on Lord Camperdown's behalf that he gave notice many weeks previously, and that the intimation had been standing on the paper without any idea that it would come on while the O'Donnell case was being heard, but as Lord Herschell pointed out it would have been easy to postpone the matter. The Marquis of Salisbury made one of those inexplicable mistakes that he now and then makes when he defended the action of Lord Camperdown, and declared that it had nothing to do with the libel case. It was not a pleasing spectacle for Englishman, that of the highest judicial officer in the realm rising in his place and indirectly censuring the Prime Minister for allowing the debate to take place at the moment it had. The Lord Chief Justice concluded his three or four pregnant sentences, which made a profound impression, by observing: "I can only say for myself that it (the discussion) will make a task already difficult far more difficult than it was before." Lord Selborne, who though a great authority in his own particular branch of the law, is not well qualified to speak as to the probable effect of the Earl of Camperdown's officiousness on a jury, did not mend matters, for he admitted having come to the decision beforehand not to take part in the debate on the ground of the bearing it might have on the libel suit. As might be expected the strictures of the Liberal press on the ignominous discussion of Tuesday night are very severe, but equally strong condemnation has been uttered by some of the Conservative papers, notably the *Globe* and the *St. James's Gazette*, and Lord Camperdown, it is to be hoped, will profit by the sharp lesson he has received. The question has been taken out of his hands by the great Macullum More, who has arrived from his native path in fine fighting form, and who has lost no time in announcing now that their lordships have recovered their freedom of moving a vote of confidence in the Government.

The Local Government Bill is slowly making its way through committee, but in spite of some rather courageous remarks of Ministers the chances of its becoming law this Session are not at present very hopeful. Some time must elapse before it passes all its stages in the House of Commons, and the peers, who, whatever other deficiencies they may possess, do at least know a cow from a horse, will want to say a great deal about this measure. There is not, I understand, so far any organized opposition in the Lords to Mr. Ritchie's Bill, but nobody there likes it, and many would be glad of any pretext for postponing it in the hope that circumstances might occur to induce the Government to drop the measure altogether. A straw shows which way the wind blows. I was asked yesterday by a peer, who is strongly opposed to the Bill, if I did not think the feeling against it in the country was increasing. I could not say that I agreed with him, but he was firmly persuaded in his own mind that the opposition is growing, and if he is able to convince many of his colleagues, there is trouble in store for Mr. Ritchie. Still Lord Salisbury's influence is immense, and the incipient mutiny in the Conservative camp may be suppressed. However, I should not be greatly surprised if after all the Government are obliged to consent to an autumn Session.

Mr. Meredith Townsend's pessimistic views on India are not to pass unchallenged. Within twenty-four hours of their appearance a well-known writer on Indian affairs, from the philo-Indian point of view, wrote to Mr. Percy Bunting, of the *Contemporary*, and asked to be allowed to reply to Mr. Townsend. He was told that the editor had already arranged for a rejoinder. I now learn that Mr. Townsend's antagonist is to be Sir W. W. Hunter, and that his article will appear in the August number of the salmon-coloured review. The reply is likely, in its way, to be as remarkable as the article which calls it forth. Sir William, as his Congress communications show, is exhibiting all a convert's zeal on behalf of Indian aspirations. He does not mince matters, but says all that is to be said of the cause he espouses with a vigour and an emphasis which leave little to be desired. I make bold to say that the kindest things ever written of Indian aspirations will appear, and that the outcome of those aspirations will be shown to be compatible with sincere loyalty and the maintenance for ever and ever of British supremacy in India. All this is to be predicated from what has recently come from Sir W. Hunter's pen. It cannot be denied that the cause of the Indian Reformer is progressing apace in this country now that so many Anglo-Indians—officials and others—are advocating their cause. What Sir W. Hunter is doing with the pen others are doing with the tongue. For example, Mr. Eardley Norton, of Madras, Abdul Huk's Select Committee having ceased from troubling, is accompanying Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, of Calcutta, and speaking at political gatherings in various parts of the country.

While I am on this topic I may mention that the Indian Budget stands a very poor chance of being properly discussed this year. Mr. Bradlaugh's burly form blocks the way. He had obtained the first place for a motion urging the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances of the people of India in India as well as in England for the 17th instant. A letter was sent to every M.P., drawing attention to the importance of the motion. So much interest was created that several members went to Mr. Bradlaugh and asked to be allowed to second the motion. Mr. W. H. Smith, being "on the pounce" (to quote a Parliamentary phrase) for time has appropriated all private members' rights, and thus spoiled the chance of the junior Member for Northampton. Nothing daunted, Mr. Bradlaugh has given notice that he will move his motion on the question being put that the House do resolve itself into committee to consider the Indian Budget. Should he adhere to his intention the whole evening may be taken up with discussion, and Sir John Gorst spared an exhaustive report on the financial condition of India. In spite of the lateness of the Session efforts are being made to render the debate real and important. But I am not sure they will be successful. August is a bad month for reform proposals.

I sent you a telegram, a week ago, announcing that Sir Lepel Griffin could become Resident in Hyderabad at the end of his six months' leave if he pleases. The information reached me from a trustworthy source, and may be thoroughly relied upon. Nothing further has happened. The decision rests with Sir Lepel himself, and he naturally requires time to consider the *pros* and *cons* before definitely accepting or rejecting the offer. It will depend, it is said, on the prospects of a seat for a Liberal Unionist constituency. If the prospect be alluring he will not go to Hyderabad; if otherwise—well you will see. I think he will relieve Mr. Howell.

A rather pathetic incident was mentioned to me a few days ago by an old Bombayite whom I accidentally met in the street. He said: "Poor Hoddy (alluding to a former well-known officer who will be remembered by older habitués of the Byculla Club) recently died, and in compliance with his wishes the body was cremated. The ashes were put into a bottle and sent to an hotel where they still remain." I believe that several gentlemen, who knew him intimately in India, will subscribe for the purchase of a suitable urn in which to place the remains of their old friend who was wont to set the table in a roar at the famous institution adjoining the old Bombay race-course.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 23.—The depression over the Gangetic Plain has almost filled up; though there are still signs of its existence between Allahabad and Jhansi. The barometer is rising in Bombay, falling almost everywhere else, mostly in the Punjab. The monsoon currents on both sides of India are decreasing in strength, and over Northern India there is a good deal of irregular movement of the winds. Across the Peninsula there is a steady westerly wind. The rainfall of the past twenty-four hours has been lighter and more scattered than during the past week. The sky has cleared a little in several districts, more particularly in the Punjab, and the temperature has on the whole risen in Upper India. The largest rainfall amounts to two inches at Mangalore, Mercara, Karwar and Akyab.

"BLOW, TRUMPET BLOW."

THE *Times of India*, says the *Indian Daily News*, is at it again. Some time since we had to expose a little inaccuracy of that paper in claiming credit for being the first paper in India to oppose the idea of bleeding people in this country for the purpose of an Imperial Institute to be built in London. We were able to show that the *Indian Daily News* took up that precise line before the *Times of India*. Now our Bombay contemporary receives the news of Lord Cross's commendation of the marriage-reform action of the Rajpootana Chiefs as "all the more gratifying to us inasmuch as the *Times of India* may fairly claim to have been the only journal out here or at home which seemed to appreciate the momentousness of the reform. At the beginning of April, we drew attention to the fact that in the matter of social reform Rajpootana had afforded a splendid example to the whole of India by curtailing the expenses of marriage, and by raising the marriage age to eighteen in the case of girls. About two months later when, to our surprise, we found that either from oversight or from failure to grasp the significance of the change, the press, both home and Indian, had still preserved silence on the question, we returned to the subject," &c., &c. We are modest folk and do not like to take a course which savours of blowing our own trumpet. But we really must protest against the *Times of India's* complacent assumption of superior knowledge and judgment. The *Indian Daily News*, at any rate—we speak for ourselves, but believe other Indian papers also noticed the Rajpootana decision at the time in much the same spirit—was not blind to the importance of the Ajmere Conference and its result. On April 2nd last we wrote:—

"A substantial move has been made in the direction of than social reform which India needs much more than political concession. * * * We trust the rules formulated by the assembly of delegates at Ajmere will find general acceptance and faithful observance throughout Rajpootana, and that other parts of India will soon follow the sensible example thus set."

After this second abortive attempt to pose as a monopolist of Journalistic virtues amongst the Indian newspapers, perhaps the *Times of India* will be content to leave its readers to form their own estimate of its intelligence and enterprise. Bombay is not the hub of the universe, nor the *Times of India* its only tinkettle.

THE approaching betrothal of the German Emperor's youngest sister, Princess Margaret, to the Tzarevitch (who were born respectively on April 22, 1872, and May 18, 1868) is much talked of in Berlin. It was currently rumoured some months ago, and is now revived with much emphasis in connection with the Imperial interview. It is suggested (says the *Standard* correspondent) that the union might render possible the much discussed engagement of Prince Alexander with the Princess Victoria, as the Emperor William would, under the circumstances, probably find no difficulty in reconciling the Tzar and the Prince.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public mind has received and accepted so many false impressions with regard to the meaning of technical education, that your article in to-day's issue should be welcomed by all who are interested in the subject for its straightforward and eminently practical bearing. I should like, however, to give still greater prominence to the fact that, although Germany owes her rapid strides in manufacturing industry to scientific and technical education, the process by which she reached her present position, if applied in India, would have a totally different result. The German workman was far more advanced as an artificer than the Indian before the resources of special education were brought to bear on him. The German could read and write, and as he could live more cheaply than the Englishman, he had a double advantage when put on equal terms of knowledge and of tools of precision which he bought from his English rivals.

It is a pity that none of the gentlemen who have taken the most active part in the technical education scheme in Bombay are experts in the details of any handicraft. If they were they could hardly make the mistake of confusing an education in exact sciences with instruction on "The unwritten and unwriteable lore of manual skilled labour," for this is the true meaning of technical education.

They are in great measure responsible for the popular notion that a technical school is a sort of permanent industrial exhibition, with things in motion—and a band of music, say, once a week. The first necessity of the Indian workman is to learn to use his tools in such a manner as to let him apply his strength to the best advantage; and for this he needs to know neither to read nor to write. He must acquire a standard of workmanship, and until that is acquired immense quantities of materials of construction must continue to be wasted in order to give the necessary strength or durability to his bad work.

The training of young men in colleges will have no more effect on this general standard of workmanship than the establishment of a college for colonels would have on the efficiency of an army.

Lord Armstrong speaks from sound experience when he deprecates the scientific instruction mania in England, and when we recollect that in India at least ninety-five per cent. of the labouring class must of necessity remain in the ranks of manual workers, we need not hesitate in concluding that any resources the country can spare in the interests of her industries had better be spent in improving her workmen than in creating a race of scientific Babus.—Yours, &c.,

July 23. JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So far as I can see your remarks regarding the appointment of Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor meet with general approval. There is not the least doubt that the reverend gentleman is popular, and that he is very learned. But these are not the only qualifications that require to be weighed for such an appointment. Since the establishment of the University, the present case excepted, there has been only one missionary Vice-Chancellor—Dr. Wilson. It is not to be wondered at if there was no dissatisfaction expressed by the public at his election, as his abilities were rare, and at that time perhaps a better man could not have been chosen. But times have changed now, and to-day not a few of the European and native Fellows can be found as worthy of the enviable distinction. Dr. Mackichan is the second. The public would not have much complained had he been a missionary only; but he is at the head of a Missionary College, and it is for this that even some of his friends are inclined to disapprove of the selection. Somehow or other there seems to be great apprehension when professors of missionary institutions are appointed to responsible places in the University. The public watches with suspicion whatever is done by them when they are in any way connected with the *alma mater*. Numerous rumours are afloat, the gist of which is that they yield too much to the temptations interested parties are subject to. It is not easy to say if there is any truth in them, but it is an undoubted truth that they are very current. Such is the case, perhaps, because they take too lively an interest in the affairs of their pupils to escape being thus suspected. These are bare facts stated merely to explain how it is that missionaries are seldom elected as Syndics by Fellows. Our local missionary professors are, as a rule, able men; they generally behave amiably; to a certain extent they are popular; but still none of them could get a seat in the Syndicate for a long time. What does this signify? It clearly shows that even the Senate, which is the least expected to entertain sectional prejudices, is not willing to introduce the missionary element into the Executive Committee. How, then, can the present appointment of the principal of the Free Church College to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University be popular? Indeed, those who know Dr. Mackichan well, are fully satisfied that he is above anything such as is attributed to his brethren; but the public that does not know him can hardly be expected to think very well of the appointment in spite of his merits, belonging as he does to a class for which they entertain little respect. The election has, it is generally believed, cast a slur on senior Syndics, who have better claims than the reverend gentleman who got access to the Syndicate only recently, not with respect to seniority only, but because they hold position far more independent.—Yours, &c.,

July 23. PUBLICUS.

OPORTO DISASTER SUFFERERS' FUND.

THE honorary secretary of the above fund, 3, Mody Street, Fort, acknowledges with many thanks, in the name of the Committee of Management of the "Portuguese Union Club," the receipt of the undermentioned additional amounts:—

The Honorable Sir D. M. Petit, Kt., (through Senhor Meyrelles do Canto)	Rs. 100
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Cochin	„ 5
S. Metaxas, Esq.	„ 5

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ASHLEY EDEN C. C. *VS.* SECOND TEAM BOMBAY C. C.

THE Eden captain having won the toss sent his opponents in, who put together 149 runs, the principal feature being the creditably put together score of 34 by Mr. M. M. Surty, who played in a very neat and correct style. Messrs. N. E. Punegar, 22 not out; S. Doctor, 16; S. Bilimoria, 15; S. Pochkana, 14; and P. Mody, 10; also deserve mention for their good play. Of the opponents Mr. B. Patell scored 12 in the first innings, and Mr. Khatao Dharamsy, 13 with careful play in the second.

TWO BOMBAY MEN.

THE *Contemporary Review* for the current month contains an article on the "Indian National Congress," by Dr. Spence Watson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The proceedings of the three Congresses and the various resolutions proposed, are dealt with in a very bright and open manner, while the whole article is pervaded by a spirit which will give considerable gratification to the members of the Congress. We do not, however, refer to the article so much for this as to quote a couple of sentences regarding two Bombay men. Referring to the Indian Civil Service, Dr. Watson says: "This subject was in the hands of the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, who contested the Holborn division of Kinsbury at the last General Election, and whose wide experience, scholarly mind, political knowledge, and rare eloquence would make him a valuable representative of any constituency. He certainly made a strong case."

A few pages previously Dr. Watson wrote as follows:—"The Calcutta Congress went on to consider in some detail the form which representative Government in India ought to assume. This subject was introduced in part by a Bombay lawyer, well known in many an English town as a man of rare eloquence, of conspicuous moderation and fairness, and of power of direct analysis and clear exposition, especially when complicated statistics are to be dealt with, which is rarely equalled in any country. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar seconded a long resolution which outlined the form of representative government thought suitable for India."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MR. O'DONNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE *TIMES*.

THE hearing of the case of O'Donnell *vs.* Walter and others was begun on Monday, the 2nd July, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. The action was brought by Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, sometimes member of Parliament; and the defendants are Mr. John Walter, proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, Mr. George Earle Buckle, the editor, and Mr. George Edward Wright, the printer and publisher of that journal. The action was brought to recover £50,000 damages for a number of libels alleged to be contained in articles published in the *Times* under the heading of "Parnellism and Crime." Mr. Alfred Ruegg appeared as counsel for the plaintiff. The Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster, Q. C.), Sir Henry James, Q. C., Mr. Lumley Smith, Q. C., Mr. W. Graham, and Mr. Gwynne were for the defendants.

THE CASE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Ruegg, in opening the case for the plaintiff, urged upon the jury the necessity of treating the question apart from politics. He asked the indulgence of the jury under the circumstances of the great array of legal ability, which appeared for the defendants, and proceeded to state the facts of the case. The plaintiff had been libelled as one of the Parnellite party in a series of articles which appeared in the *Times* last year. Mr. O'Donnell, the plaintiff, had been the member for Galway and Dungarvan, was a member of the Inner Temple and a journalist who had held an important position. From 1870 to 1884 he had been an active member of the Home Rule and Irish party, and from 1876 to 1878 was secretary to the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain. He had also been a member of the Land League from 1881 to 1883. Mr. Ruegg then explained at length the objects of these confederations, and observed that in 1884, in consequence of differences which occurred between Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Parnell, and other Irish leaders he separated from them, and he had had no connection with them since. The articles in the *Times* were headed "Parnellism and Crime," and they made most horrible charges against the party with whom the plaintiff was associated. They were not directly made against him by name, but as one of the chiefs of the Home Rule and Irish party. The charge suggested that he had been guilty of approving of crime, and that he had instigated crime. They did not stop even there, but charged him with approval of murder and procuring murder to be committed. They went still further by charging that approval had been given to the atrocious murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phœnix Park, Dublin. He urged upon the jury that these charges ought to be proved by the defendants up to the hilt. They could not be satisfied with suspicion. Counsel then proceeded to call attention to the separate charges against the plaintiff. He pointed out that in their replies the defendants denied that the plaintiff was associated with members of the Home Rule party, or that he was trusted by Mr. Parnell or his party; but in the *Times* of 1881 Mr. O'Donnell was named as one of Mr. Parnell's associates and as one of the chiefs of the Land League. The defendants took up the most illogical position of saying that if it was proved that if Mr. O'Donnell was one of the leaders of the League, they were prepared to prove that the charges made against him were true. The defendants suggested that the plaintiff had been associated with Mr. Frank Byrne, the secretary of the Land League, who unquestionably had been proved to be a wicked man and a participator in the Phœnix Paak murders. The libel affected Mr. O'Donnell more than any other person concerned with the Land League, for from October, 1881, to May, 1882, the weapons which the Phœnix Park murders were committed were said to have been concealed in the Land League offices, of which he was in charge. Mr. O'Donnell was prepared to swear that he knew nothing about the murderous weapons. Mr. O'Donnell in May, 1882, three days before the Phœnix Park murders, wrote a letter to the *Times*. The *Times*, for some reason or other, did not publish it at once, but it was published three days afterwards, and twelve hours after the murders had been committed. The letter, he contended, showed that Mr. O'Donnell had a horror of crime of every kind. The charges of the defendants alleged that Mr. Parnell had a foreknowledge of the murders in the Phœnix Park. The fact was that after Mr. Parnell was released from prison on parole, and was on his way to Paris, he was met at Willesden Junction by Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Byrne, and Mr. Marum, and they came on to Euston-square. The meeting was a perfectly innocent one, as Mr. Parnell then told them that he was let out on parole on condition that he should not talk politics. The *Times* had suggested that that meeting was only a meeting in connection with the Irish conspiracy. Counsel then read Mr. Davitt's manifesto, which was issued the day after the Phœnix Park murders and signed by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon. Mr. O'Donnell was present when the manifesto was drawn up and fully sympathized with it; but the *Times* said the protest was but a dodge to delude the British public, and that they had a letter from Mr. Parnell to some unknown person in which he apologized for the protest. Mr. Parnell had said the letter was a wicked falsehood, and was not written

promoted such a murder as that, and holding it up to detestation, it was not worthy to exist for a single day. He then mentioned other murders which he laid at the door of the Land League. He quoted from Mr. Biggar's speech at Castleisland in October, 1880, in which he had urged that it was the duty of the members of the League to see that a man who shot a landlord should have a fair trial. In a later speech Mr. Biggar spoke of the dignity and glory of Allen, Larkin and Gould, the men who murdered Sergeant Brett at Manchester during the Fenian agitation. Could the jury imagine anything more diabolical? It was a miserable duty, counsel said, to have to describe this page of Irish history, and the advise which the constitutional leaders of the Irish party had given. Next he referred to the system of boycotting which was later adopted in Ireland. He would call witness after witness who would prove that inflammatory speeches, describing the kinds of conduct to be denounced, had been delivered in the presence of prominent members of the Parnellite party, and that murders followed those speeches. He would also prove that large sums of money had been sent over from America by men of the worst possible character to support the Land League. He referred next to the proceedings which had followed the Phœnix Park murder. He would prove that in 1881 Egan was going about Paris, and that Mr. Parnell was there too. What Egan was doing there then he should not be able to tell them; but what he was doing later on he would prove. At about the same time Sheridan was going about Ireland under a false name and disguised as a priest. Immediately after the suppression of the Land League the books were carted away to London. He had reason to believe that they did not remain in London many days, but that they were sent away to Paris. If the Land League were the lawful organization it was represented to be those books would have been produced.

The Attorney-General, continuing his speech on Wednesday, 4th instant, said he had quoted on the previous day from speeches by prominent members of that organization in Loughrea, Castleisland, and Woodford; and he now proposed to read an extract from a speech by Mr. Parnell. On the 9th September, 1880, Mr. Parnell, addressing a public meeting at Ennis, said:—You must band yourselves together into Land Leagues. Every little town and vilage must have its own branch. You must see that the principles of the Land League are inculcated. What are you to do for a tenant who bids for a farm from which his neighbour has been evicted? (Interruption, and cries of "Kill him!" "Shoot him!" from the crowd.) Now (Mr. Parnell continued), I think I heard somebody say "Shoot him!" but I wish to point out a much better way, a more Christian and more charitable way, which will give the lost sinner a chance, an opportunity of repenting.

Let the jury think of this language coming from Mr. Parnell:—If a man thakes a farm from which another has beeen evicted you must shun him on the road side, shun him in the streets, shun him at the shop-counter, at the fair, in the market-place, and even in the house of worship, by leaving him severely alone, by putting him into a moral Coventry, by leaving him for the rest of his time as if he were a leper of old.

This was the boycotting course of conduct which had been condemned throughout the length and breadth of the land. Not only did such language come from the mouth of Mr. Parnell, but nowhere were the people told not to be guilty of such conduct. The learned counsel also quoted from the speeches of Mr. Brennan, Mr. Mathew Harris, and Dr. Tully, and said they were but specimens of hundreds of speeches that had been made at the time. Whatever fault might be found with the *Times*, they could not be said to have been guilty of dishonourable conduct. If they had been imposed upon they would have withdrawn the letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell long ago. The jury would find that this and other documents were in the possession of the *Times* for many months, and they made the most careful investigation as to whether they were genuine documents. The jury would have to say whether the documents were genuine, and whether they were signed by Mr. Parnell. It was not material where they came from. The managers of the *Times* were fully aware of their responsibility, and they could not give the names of the persons from whom they received the letters without endangering their lives. On the 29th of February 1881, Egan, who had fled to Paris, wrote the following letters:—"My dear friend,—Mr. P. is here and will remain for about a week. I have spoken to him about a furher advance to A Fund. No objection from him. All is well. We have met Mr. O'Leary and other friends who are here and all are agreed that prompt decisive action is called for.—Patrick Egan." Mr. O'Leary, the Attorney-General observed had been convicted of treason-felony. Further letters passed, and Mr. Parnell replied: "I see no objection to your giving the amount asked for. There is not the least reason for thinking that what you are apprehensive of will happen." On the 25th of October, 1881, Egan wrote from Paris to James Carey, who turned informer, and gave the police information which led to the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke being arrested. For this act Carey paid with his life, being shot by the man O'Donnell while on board ship proceeding to South Africa. The Attorney-General suggested that the letter referred to was the outcome of the decisive action spoken of in a previous letter. Egan's letter to Carey was as follows:—"Paris, October, 1881. To James Carey. Dear Sir,—I have by this post sent M. £200. He will give you what you want. When will you undertake to get to work and give us value for our money?—Yours, Patrick Egan." The suggestion on the part of the defence was that "M." referred to one Mullets, subsequently convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years in connection with the Phœnix Park murders. Further letters were read from Egan to Carey, and also to the informer Farrell. On January, 9,1882, a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell from Kilmainham was sent to Egan in which he asked, "What are these fellows waiting for? Why is there this inaction? Our best men are in prison. Let there be an end of this hesitancy. You undertook to make it hot for Foster and Co. Let us have some evidence of your power to do so." This letter, the learned counsel remarked, never passed through the hands of the Governor of Kilmainham Gaol. Reference was next made to the release of Davitt, and to his having been met on leaving prison by Mr. Parnell. The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke took place on the 6th of May, 1882; and counsel said he was in a position to prove since that time the Irish constitutional leaders had been in communication with Egan in Paris and Byrne in America, and had received money from them. That did not apply to the plaintiff. After the murders took place Mr. Parnell denounced them in the House of Commons. The letter of Mr. Parnell, which had appeared in fac-simile in the *Times*, and which Mr. Parnell alleged was a forgery, was next commented on, and the learned counsel suggested that Mr. Parnell had been compelled to write this letter to allay the indignation with his conduct in Parliament had caused with the Extremists. The *Times* had had the letter for weeks before it was published, and had examined it most carefully, and had compared it carefully with genuine documents which would be put before the jury. This had been done by a man of the greatest experience, and he believed that he could satisfy them that the body of the letter was in the handwriting of Mr. H. Campbell (Mr. Parnell's private secretary). The letter was dated the 15th of May—that was, nine days after the murder and a week after the statement made by Mr. Parnell in Parliament. The text of the letter was as follows:—"15-5-82.—Dear Sir,—I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy. But you can tell him and all others concerned that though I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts. You are at liberty to show him this, and others whom you can trust, also, but let not my address be known. He can write to the House of Commons.—Yours truly, Chas. S. Parnell." He did not think it was necessary then to occupy the time of the court by going into the points of similarity in the signatures of Mr. Parnell; the opportunity would come by-and-by. But he had other letters, which he should submit to the jury, in the handwriting of Mr. Campbell and signed by Mr. Parnell. One of these letters was dated the 16th June, 1882, and was as follows:—"Dear Sir,—I am sure you will feel that I could not appear in Parliament in the face of this thing unless I condemne it. Our position there is always difficultd toe maintain. It would be untenable but for the course we took; that is the truth, I can say no more,—Yours very truly, C. S. Parnell." On the same day another letter was written by Mr. Campbell, which was as follows:—"I shall always be anxious to have the goodwill of your friends. Why do they impugn my motives? I could not consent to the conditions they imposed. But I accept the entire responsibility for what we have done.—C. S. Parnell." Following these letters in the order of events came the confession of Farrell, in Dublin, with regard to the Phœnix Park murders, on the 3rd January, 1883; and afterwards came the statements by Carey on the 17th of January. At once a number of men left London. Some went to America; but Frank Byrne went to France, and from there wrote several letters, which he would read. One of these was disclosed by the plaintiff. It was addressed to Mr. Quinn and in it he said he enclosed a cheque for 35*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* the amount of cash in his hands belonging to the executive of the League. The plaintiff was not aware of this letter until a fortnight ago, when the defendants were given notice to produce it. The defendants were prepared to show that Byrne received a cheque for 100*l.* from Mr. Parnell, which enabled him to leave this country. The learned council then, after quoting several passages, drew attention to a reference in a speech made by Mr. T. E. Redmond at Manchester, in which the speaker deplored the death of the Chief Secretary; but, as was pointed out at the time, no reference was made to the murder of Mr. Burke. The learned counsel also commented on the presentation by the Invincibles of a well filled purse in New York to a "brave little woman for her share in the victory at the Phœnix Park." That woman was Mrs. Frank Byrne. He asked how it was that Mr O'Donnell had not brought actions against the *Irish World* and other American papers which had made statements stronger than any made by the *Times*. Comment was also made on the fact that Michael Davitt had expressed his opinion in America that dynamite was unnecessary; but he had not found fault with the sentiments expressed by others. The *Times* had mentioned all the names of the leaders of the Irish party, and they had not attempted to bring actions for libel; but it was strange that Mr. O'Donnell, whose name was never mentioned in the charges in the *Times* had brought an action.

The Attorney-General continued his address on Thursday 5th inst. Having touched on various points, he submitted that the plaintiff had made out no case at all, and said that this was an action in which the real issue could never be tried. The Lord Chief Justice remarked that, as far as the present saw, there was no case for the *Times* to answer, and he put it to the plaintiff's counsel to say whether he desired to go on with the action. Mr. Ruegg conferred with his client (Mr. O'Donnell), and announced that he proposed to abandon the general libels referring to Mr. O'Donnell as a member of the Parnellite party, and to address the jury in regard to the libels referring to his client by name. This course having been assented to, Mr. Ruegg proceeded to say that if there had been any mistake in not putting Mr. O'Donnell into the witness-box, he (counsel) must accept the responsibility for it. As to the changes which Mr. O'Connell sought to establish against the *Times* counsel impressed upon the jury that the *Times* in the special article had described Mr. O'Donnell as an active agent of the Home Rule Party and the Land League in this country. The defendants said in their pleadings that Mr. O'Donnell had been an associate of murderers but that he was not aware of it. The Lord Chief Justice said it was admitted that Byrne was an associte of murderers. Mr. Ruegg said if there was any association with such persons on Mr. O'Donnell's part it had been accidental.

VERDICT.

The Lord Chief Justice commenced to sum up at ten minutes past three o'clock. He said he was thankful that the issue was narrowed. It would have been impossible had the great variety of charges been gone into for the defendants to have asked persons questions which would have incriminated themselves. The jury could not pronounce any opinion on the charges as to other persons. They would have to deal with the facts as to the time when Mr. O'Donnell intervened in the controversey. Mr. O'Donnell seemed to think that he was such a prominent member of the Irish Party that anything that was said about Mr. Parnell and others referred to him. His lordship then proceeded to state the circumstances under which the special libel had appeared, and the limits to which it extended. According to the plaintiff's own account, he was in 1883 intimate with Mr. Parnell and others, who were the subjects of these grave charges, and he intervened in their defence. But he did so by merely making one or two small corrections. There was a great flourish about repudiation of assassination, but all the letter came to us the correction of two utterly immaterial points. What did it matter who appointed Byrne, or whether A B or C D brought the knives to Westminister? Two more utterly unimportant and purposeless facts to tender against this tremendous indictment of sixty pages in the pamphlet entitled "Parnellism and Crime," he (the judge) could not possibly conceive. He condemned the manner in which the action had been brought. His lordship having finished his summing up.

The jury, after little more than a minutes deliberation, found a verdict for the defendants. Judgmen was given accordingly.

Mr. O'Donnell, in an interview with a representative of the Exchange Telegraph Company, after the close of the trial, hand him the following statement for publication:—"I wish to have it distinctly known that the course taken by me inforcing the *Times* to show its whole case, and with any possible assistance which it might have derived for mending its case from previous examination of my witnesses, was so taken by me after previous consultation and with the entire consent of my former colleagues of the Parnellite party. I consider that in so acting I have forced the *Times* to avow that it could produce no witnesses in support of its alleged letters, I have also forced the *Times* to disclaim in public that its references to me were intended to involve any complicity or strain whatever on my part in connection with its libels on the Irish party. I have to acknowledge the perfect impartiality and high-minded justice of the illustrious judge, whose remarks against me were naturally made in ignorance of the cause of my action the non-production of all my case previous to the *Times* statement of its charges. I understand that my former colleagues were fortified by the highest legal opinion that the *Times*, in the event of my pursuing the course which they advised me to adopt, would be found to have no case."

NAVAL MOBILIZATION.

MUCH excitement prevails in the royal dockyards in connection with the mobilization for naval manœvres. Great activity is displayed at the Admiralty, and requisitions for coal, stores, and ammunition are attended to as speedily as possible. The following ships have been commissioned on Wednesday:—

At Davenport:—Inconstant, 16 guns, 5,780 tons, 7,360 h. p., with a complement of 616 men, by Captain A. P. Hastings; Black Prince, 28 guns, 9,210, tons, 5,770 h. p., 679 men, by Captain R. G. Kinaham; Conqueror 6 guns, 6,200 tons, 6,000 h. p., 310 men, by Captain Alington; Amphion, 10 guns, 4,300 tons, 5,500 h. p. 295 men, by Captain W. A. D. Acland: Thames 12 guns, 4,050 tons, 5,700 h. p., 317 men by Captain G. B. Theobald; Archer, 6 guns, 1,770 tons, 3,500 h. p., by Commanding G. L. Poe; Cossacks, 6 guns, 1,770 tons, 3,500 h. p., by Commander C. T. Turner; Serpent, 6 guns, 1,770 tons, 4,500 h. p., by Commander Hon. E. T. Needham; Racoon, 6 guns, 1,770 tons, 4,500 h. p., by Commander J. M. M'Q East, each with 157 men; Sandfly, 1 gun, 525 tons, 3,000 h. p. by Lieutenant-Commander Hon. A. E. Bethell, with 52 men; Spider, 1 gun, 525 tons, 3,000 h. p., by Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Foley, with 62 men; and also the following ten torpedo-boats:—Nos. 45, 51, to 57, 59, and 60, representing in all 107 guns, 37,670 tons, 52,200 h. p., and 2,959 men (exclusive of torpedo-boats).

At Sheerness:—Mersey, 12 guns, 4,050 tons, 6,000 h. p., 317 men by Captain E. F. Hutton; Arethusa, 10 guns, 4,300 tons, 5,560 h. p., 281 men, by Captain F. E. Boardman; Tartar, 6 guns, 1,770 tons, 3,500 h. p., 156 men, by Commander G. C. Langley; Mohawk, 6 guns, 1,770 tons, 3,500 h. p., 156 men, by Commander R. P. Humpage Grasshopper, one gun 525 tons, 3,000 h. p., 63 men, by Lieutenant-Commander F. L. Campbell; and torpedo-boats Nos. 63, to 65 and 67, making a total of 35 guns, 12,415 tons, 21,500 h. p., and 971 men (exclusive torpedo-boats.

At Portsmouth:—Inflexible 12 guns, 11,680 tons 8,010 h.p., with 460 men, by Captain R. D. King; Hero, 6guns, 6,200 tons 6,000 h.p.. with 191 men, by Captain A. E. Dupuis; Iris, 13 guns, 3,730 tons, 7,330 h.p with 276 men, by Captain A. C. H. Paguet; Mercury, 12, 3,730 tons, 7,290 h.p with 276 men, by Captain E. F. Jeffrey's; Severn 12 guns, 4,050 tons, 6,000 h.p., with 300 men by Captain A. P. St. Clair; Collingwood, 10 guns, 950 tons, 9,570 h.p., with 549 men, by Captain H.L. Pearson; making a total of 55 guns 39,090 tons 44,290 h.p., and 1,962 men.

The above represent a grand total of 197 guns, 89,175 tons, 117,990 horse-power on 5,892 men. The vessels will get under way either on Saturday, the 14th, or Monday, the 16th, and will have two or three days' manœuvres down Channel arriving at Plymouth on the 18th. There the ships will assemble in honour of the tercentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada and remain for five days. On the 23rd the combined fleet will move on to Portland, the base for the subsequent operations, which will probably last six weeks.

NOTWITHSTANDING the statement to the contrary which appears in the columns of a contemporary, the *Home News* is assured that the question of the the abolition of the Presidency commands does not occupy the attention of the India Office in any shape. No doubt the time will come when the three Presidency armies will have to give place to four or more army corps, but the change involves a great curtailment of patronage in high quarters, and it has all along met with strenuous opposition elsewhere than in the Council of the Secretary of State. Moreover, on the eve of his departure from India, Lord Dufferin is not likely to re-open a question which is not yet ripe for settlement, and which, in any case, could not possibly be decided before the time arrives for him to resign the Viceroyalty.

FURTHER NEWS OF MR. STANLEY.

FROM information which has reached the Foreign Office it is regarded as almost certain that the "white Pasha" reported to be at Bahr-el-Gazelle, on the march towards Khartoum with a large force, is no other than Stanley. Before he started to relieve Emin Pasha the Government gave it to be understood that they would not be responsible for his actions, beyond giving him any assistance that might become necessary through their agents.

A FRENCH EXPEDITION TO SUCCOUR HIM.

The principal members of the former French section of the African International Association have met within the last few days in Paris, in order to reunite on a new basis. The committee in the course of its last sitting resolved without delay to organize an expedition to be sent to the assistance of Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha. The necessary funds were immediately subscribed, and it was resolved to entrust the command to the explorer Charles Soller, to whom a telegram has just been sent to this effect. M. Charles Soller is known as an accomplished traveller, who at various times has been entrusted with important missions to Western Africa, especially to Morocco, Sus, and the Sahara. He is on his way home to France, and will arrive in Paris in a few days.

The British and African Companies steamer Volta, which has arrived at Liverpool, brings despatches from Banana, dated May 17, giving some further details of the report furnished by Mr. Herbert Ward regarding the Stanley expedition when he visited the mouth of the Congo in April last:—

Mr. Ward reported that the garrison of Major Barttelot's camp at Aruwhimi had suffered considerably from lack of food and from ill-health, the camp being surrounded by swampy districts. He further stated that reconnoitring parties sent out from the garrison along the route followed by Mr. Stanley had reported having passed quantities of human boues. The inference drawn was that fighting had occurred between Mr. Stanley's force and the natives. Major Barttelot had expected to be reinforced by Tippoo Tib, but when Mr. Ward left the camp the Arab Governor had not arrived, a fact the more serious because of the privations suffered by the garrison owing to the want of food, which it was supposed Tippoo Tib would relieve. It was believed that Mr. Stanley and his party were not more than 500 miles beyond the Aruwhimi camp in the direction of Khartoum, and Major Barttelot was contemplating striking his camp and pushing on after the expedition.

THE SITUATION AT KHARTOUM.

The full account in *Petermann's Mittheilungen* of the news recently brought to Cairo by the messengers from Khartoum contains some interesting particulars concerning the state of things at Khartoum under the Mahdi's sway and the deplorable condition of the European prisoners. As already stated, the missionaries and sisters of charity are comparatively well treated, for they are free and can earn their living by work. They mostly cook beans in oil, which they then sell in the street, near the house of the Mahdi. They are not taken much notice of, as they are week and very timid.

Lupton Bey has to work in the arsenal like a common workman, and has to do the most menial and hardest work—that is to say, carry burdens, roll, dig, draw, and sweep, ect. He has been without clothes and shos, naked with the exception of Arabian drawers and a felt cap. Lately his position has become somewhat better, as he is occupied in coining money. European and Egyptian money are not current, the Mahdi having special coins stamped. Slatin Bey performs the office of running footman (sais) to the Mahdi. Barefoot and half-naked clothed only in short drawers and a piece of green stuff on his shoulders, he carries a lance and a small flag, and has to run in front of the Mahdi's horse and hold his stirrup when he mounts. He has constantly to bear all sorts of insults from the Mahdi, who tries to impress his followers by having a Christian, a former Governor and Pasha, to wait upon him as his servant. Neufeld lies in chains. Twice they have led him bound to the gallows, and then, either from sheer brutality, or in order to frighten him to get something out of him, have drawn him up and let him hang for some seconds. They then cut him down with cries of derisive laughter and threats that this treatment would be often repeated, and took him back to prison. Klotz, once a Prussian corporal, and the servant of Baron Seckendorff, underwent the same treatment, and died about twelve months ago. The Greeks, Syrians, Copts, and Egyptians are in a forlorn and ragged condition, and have to do any kind of work.

The people in Khartoum are in great misery from the want of clothes, food, and money. Added to this, strife and discord have broken out between the Mahdi's party and the followers of the other chiefs. A chief revolted, but surrendered again on seeing that the Mahdi's forces were more numerous and better armed than his. Peace was concluded; but a few days after he was captured at night and hanged. Hanging and murder are everyday occurrences in Khartoum. Whoever smokes or sells tobacco, trades, does not give up his cash, or stores corn, is hanged. The messengers say that if 500 Turkish or Egyptian well-armed troops, without any English, were to approach from Wady Halfa, and to show that they were in earnest about fighting the Mahdi, they would be joined the first day by 300 rebels, the second by 1,000, and after a few days, on advancing further into Nubia, whole tribes would join them. On arriving at Khartoum an army of 10,000 men would have collected. Those in the town, with the exception of the Mahdi and a few hundred fanatics, would surrender to the approaching army without striking a blow. A year ago Abd-el-Kader Pasha, who was Governor-General of the Soudan in 1882-83, offered to undertake the reconquest of the Soudan with 5,000 Egyptian troops and £20,000, and expected to be in Khartoum within three months. From political reasons this offer was refused and passed over in silence.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN ZULULAND.

NEWS reached Durban on the 3rd of a severe engagement with the rebel Zulus. A force comprising a detachment of British troops and police and native levies attacked the rebel chief Ishinguna, and utterly routed him, after six hours' severe fighting. The Usutus were found in a strong position among dense bushy kloofs. After six hours' resistance they were dispersed with heavy loss, 1,000 of their cattle being captured. The casualties reported on our side include—killed, Lieutenant Briscoe, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Mr. Trent, leader of a native levy, and three natives; wounded, one Basuto (dangerously) and seven others. The extent of the losses among the native levies is as yet unknown. Ishinguna's fate is uncertain, but it is said that he escaped on horseback.

Four chiefs of the Inkandhla district attacked the loyal chief Sokotyata and looted his cattle. They afterwards attacked the residence of the district magistrate, who, with the help of a few native police and Sokotyata's men, repulsed the enemy with heavy loss after several hours' fighting. The loss on the British side was trifling. Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, has sanctioned the calling out of volunteers to reinforce the native police in the Inkandhla district, where the attack was recently made by the Usutus upon the residence of Mr. A. Pretorius, the resident magistrate. The 1st Battalion Royal Scott's disembarked at Port Natal on Wednesday morning, and left immediately for Zululand.

The Durban correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—A plot on the part of certain chiefs in the Inkandhla district to murder the Sub-Commissioner and other white residents was frustrated some days ago by the action of that officer in arresting the chiefs concerned.

THE number of parliamentary veterans is rapidly decreasing, and now it appears to be probable that Mr. Charless Villiers, who has sat for Wolverhampton ever since 1835, will soon be added to the list. How quickly the movement is progressing may be judged from the fact that, though to the "short Parliament" chosen in November, 1885, there was returned a representative of every House of Commons from the date of the accession of William IV., there are even already various gaps in the sequence. Mr. Christopher Talbot, who came in with the dissolution caused by the death of George IV., is, it is true, a Glamorganshire member still; while Mr. Gladstone, who first saw the House of Commons' light at the general election of 1832, and Mr. Villiers, who followed him in 1835, continue in that Chamber. But, to take only those chosen in 1885, Sir Thomas Acland, first returned in 1837, and Sir Mathew Wilson in 1841, lost their seats in 1886; and Lord John Manners, who also entered Parliament in 1841 is now in the Lords as Duke of Rutland, and Mr. Beresford-Hope, his contemporary in joining the House of Commons, is dead; while Mr. Bright, who was earliest, returned at a bye-lection to this same 1841 Parliament, has not been in the House this session and is now invalided. And of those first chosen at the dissolution of 1847 and elected in 1885, Sir Robert Peel has lost his seat, Mr. Coope is dead, and Sir Gilbert Greenall alone remains; while Mr. Evelyn, who entered that same Parliament at a by-election, has resigned. Thus, while in 1886 there were twelve members who dated their first return before 1850, there are now only five—Mr Talbot, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bright, and Sir Gilbert Greenall.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE approaching meeting of the German Emperor and the Czar is exciting much speculation in political circles. It is expected that the Emperor William will leave Berlin about the 12th inst. for Kiel, where he will embark on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and will meet the Czar at his Russian Majesty's castle of Peterhof on the Gulf of Finland. It is understood that Prince Bismarck, who is much in need of repose, will not accompany his imperial master. The Emperor will, it is believed, be attended by Count Herbert Bismarck. As to the significance of the meeting the Berlin correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* remarks:—"It may be relied upon that the meeting will not be without political consequences. The meeting is not dictated by personal considerations alone: diplomacy will play an important part in it." This statement receives confirmation from the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who says that the visit will be one of extreme political importance, exceeding perhaps that of Skiernievice and the other now historical meetings.

With regard to the impression made in political circles by the news of the coming imperial meeting, and especially because the Kaiser is going to St. Petersburg first instead of to Vienna, I may give the substance of a conversation I had with an eminent personage; "The Kaiser's visit to the Czar would only meet with enthusiasm and appreciation from the Russians if made immediately, and not after his Majesty had been to Vienna. It is believed that in political circles in Vienna full confidence is placed in the Kaiser's words, 'that he will, under all circumstances, hold by his alliance with Austria-Hungary, whilst he does not consider that friendship with Russia is inconsistent with this. It is possible that many persons will find fault because an apparent preference is to be given to Russia; but as things are it is the most natural thing in the world that his Majesty should go first to St. Petersburg. The highest political importance is generally attached to the conferences the two monarchs will have with one another, and it is hoped that the Russo-German misunderstandings may be swept away, and that a basis for more friendly relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary may be laid."

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes:—

There is a notion here that the diplomatic schemes of the young Emperor of Germany include disarmament; or rather a general reduction of the war preparations which weigh so heavily on all the greater Continental nations. But of course this proposal would follow upon others, and appear as their desirable and justifiable consequence. That is to say, certain arrangements having been made, and guaranteed by all the Powers concerned in them, there would be an agreement to reduce armaments; in which case it may be assumed that Powers which are not in the alliance will be required to follow its example. There is a most buoyant feeling here in all political circles, as may be imagined.

In some Continental political circles an impression prevails that one result of the meeting of the two Emperors will be the reopening of the Bulgarian question. A correspondent of the *Fremdenblatt*, writing from Berlin, reports that Russia has already despatched a Note to the chief European Cabinets, inviting them to enter once more into *pourparlers* on the question. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, however, says that the Vienna Foreign Office had up to Wednesday not received any Note of the sort, nor had any information at all reached it as to the despatch of any such document. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that in diplomatic circles there it is not believed that Russia will make any new proposals; but it is thought M. de Giers will simply reiterate a demand for Prince Ferdinand's deposition, the dissolution of the Sobranje, and the appointment of a Russian and a Turkish Commissioner, with powers to form a new Ministry and to carry on the government of the principality until a new princely election takes place.

Count Albert Apponyi the leader of the moderate section of the Opposition in the Hungarian Lower Chamber, and one of the most prominent members of the Hungarian Delegation delivered a remarkable speech on Sunday to his constituents at Jasz Bereny. In the course of his remarks he said:—

Foreign papers are now repeating the prediction that we shall be forced to yield to Russia on the burning point of the Eastern Question—that is Bulgaria. We, on the contrary, all of us—not the Opposition only, but, I can safely state, the whole Hungarian nation—insist that we cannot and shall not allow any infringement, even a hair's breadth, of the rights, the freedom, and the independence guaranteed, by treaties to our neighbours of the Balkan Peninsula. We do not arrogate to ourselves any special right there; but neither can we allow any other Power to assume any greater rights than are accorded by the Berlin Treaty to every Great Power. (Loud and long-continued applause.) In this respect we possess the most binding promises from the Government, both from the Foreign Office and from the Hungarian Cabinet. Any deviation from this policy on the part of our Government would, in fact, amount to a miserable fraud practised on the nation—the nation which has made so many and such great sacrifices in order to enable the Government to pursue this policy. (Applause.) Although I am a political opponent of the Ministry, I do not consider it capable of such treachery, which, moreover, would be opposed by the entire nation whenever and wherever any weakness in that direction is displayed. The Count concluded: We want peace; but it is our firm conviction that resolution means peace and that vacillation means war, and war long continued. (Frantic applause.)

In this speech, which made an excellent impression here (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*), Count Apponyi truly expresses the sense of the nation on this subject.

At a moment when the wind here (remarks the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) is beginning to set in the direction of St. Petersburg, a semi-official writer in the *North German Gazette*, taking as his text the passport regulations lately put in force, reminds the Alsace-Lorrainers in a very emphatic manner that their provinces were annexed from purely military motives and will be retained and further Germanized for the same reasons. Side by side with this plainspoken article is another brief communique, which records the fact that a few days ago two French officers of the Paris garrison crossed the frontier to Rezonville, near Gravelotte, and questioned some peasants as to local circumstances, remarking, "You have been very much oppressed by the German Government since 1871; but that will not last very much longer now, for we are coming soon to win back Alsace-Lorraine."

It is expected that on his return from Russia the Emperor William will visit the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* gives the substance of a conversation which he says took place on the 28th of June after the sitting of the Prussian Upper House, between Prince Bismarck and several Prussian notables.

The Chancellor pointed out that the Emperor had on every occasion declared his love of peace, and his Majesty had also given him (Prince Bismarck) the most decided assurances to the effect that the chief aim would be to maintain peace, so far as compatible with the honour, dignity, and interests of the empire. This, in fact, his Majesty regards as the most important inheritance he has received from his father and grandfather. Just as this is his highest task in foreign policy, so in home affairs he holds it his mission to continue the social legislation inaugurated by his predecessors. His Majesty had begged him (Prince Bismarck) to help and support him as faithfully as he had supported his father and grandfather and he had firmly assured his Majesty that he would not depart from his side as along as life and health permitted. The Chancellor added, with visible emotion, that he, of course, promised this—a promise he would keep till his last breath. Prince Bismarck further expressed the firm conviction that the peace of the words will not be disturbed under present circumstances unless States outside Germany should disturb it. As to Russia, he feit no apprehensions, since the former differences with that Power were now entirely settled. As to France, he wished he could cherish the same confidence. He might, indeed, do so so long as the present rulers of France succeeded in ruling all parties; but considering the mass of explosive matter in that country and the extreme excitability of the population, it was very difficult to guarantee the continuance of this state of things. The drop that makes the full cup overflow was still continually hanging in the air, and might fall at a time and place when and where it was least expected. It was difficult to say what would then happen; but he did not believe for the present in a change in France. He then said that he intended to take a long holiday as soon as business permitted, as the events of the last few months had deeply affected him, and not his doctor only but his own physical condition itself imperiously reminded him that his health demanded careful attention.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

In well-informed circles there is some talk of a marriage between the Czarewitch and one of the sisters of the Emperor William. It is even stated that General von Pape, during his recent mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, broached the subject to the Czar, who expressed entire approval of the project. It is thought that this accounts for the extraordinary honours conferred upon the German General—namely, the Ribbon of St. Andrew, the Russian Family Order, and that of St. Vladimir as well. I give the rumour under all reserve, only adding that Prince Bismarck has been said to favor this alliance for some time past, and I have heard this put forward as his main reason for opposing the project of marriage between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and the Princess Victoria, which would have rendered that of her sister with the heir to the Russian throne impossible.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

WITH the object of inspecting a valuable mosaic and of hearing "a few words from Mr. Gladstone," a number of persons assembled in the grounds of Oak Tree House, Hampstead, on Saturday 30th ult. by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Holiday. Mr. Gladstone addressed the gathering on the lawn. He said:—

Naturally the first idea that comes to our minds today is what we think of the Thanet election. If it is true that we might have done better, it is certainly true that we might have done worse. Going back as far as 1885, we have somewhat improved the figures of that date. Then I have always thought that the period to which we ought to look back is not so much the period of 1885 when we were on the whole victorious in the country but 1886, when we came to grief. Now if there be in the country at large a change of opinion at all approaching that which is taking place in the Isle of Thanet, you are as safe on the next general as if that election had already taken place. Why did not England join Scotland and Wales and Ireland before in the demand for Irish Home Rule.

The reason was that England was hoodwinked by a disguise, thin, hollow, and inaffectual, which the English people now see through. What were these disguises? The disguises of false pretensions. I do not say that they were false at the moment they were spoken, but the pretensions were absolutely falsified by the action that has since followed, and especially by the policy which is now being pursued. We said to the country that the choice lay between Home Rule and coercion, and those who are in opposition to us, said, "That is not the choice. There shall not be Home Rule, and there shall not be coercion, but there shall be a liberal local self-government for Ireland on the same footing and on the same principles as shall be given to England, Scotland, and Wales." The constituencies chose to believe our opponents and to disbelieve us. How has it turned out? Those who said, "You shall have no coercion and plenty of local self-government" have established coercion in a form more cruel and insidious than any other previously adopted, more likely to throw Ireland into estrangement from everything which has to do with the establishment of the Union. Ireland is not only governed in opposition to the principles of 1886, but it is governed in a way and in a manner such as to make it impossible that the people should respect the law. At this moment trial by jury in Ireland is put down. The superior courts had been shut out. Matters are being disposed of by a set of gentleman called resident magistrates. I have no doubt there are very good men among them; but some of the worst men have been chosen to do the work. It depends upon the Government to decide who shall be chosen to do the work. With respect to these gentlemen we cannot shut out the fact that they are all dependent upon the Governmeat—they hold their office during the pleasure of the Government. The county-court Judges even look for promotion to the Government. Referring at length to the Killeagh case, Mr. Gladstone expressed surprise that the Government intended to retain in their positions the two resident magistrates who had committed, as he contended, a gross illegality. With regard to the Plan of Campaign, Mr. Gladstone said that in 1886 a sharp cris is occurred in the history of the Irish tenants; a crisis sharper than that which led to the passing of the Land Act of 1881. The Government were asked by Mr. Parnell and by others to introduce some Bill which would give relief, or at any rate time, to those people in their hour of necessity, and it was evident that the necessity was extreme. Mr. Parnell, indeed, brought in a Bill to give this relief. The principle of the Bill was sound and good, and the Liberals voted for that Bill. But the Tories were joined and supported by the whole mass of those gentlemen who thought themselves the best of Liberals. So those gentlemen cast out Mr. Parnell's Bill by a large majority, and left the tenantry of Ireland to eviction and starvation.

What happened then? Why, the Plan of Campaign came in and whether that plan be extra-legal, or, if you like to call it so, anti-legal—I will not stay to define that now—but I say now, as have said before I, that the Plan of Campaign is the child of the present Administration—they have forced it into existence. Do not supppose that I think the Plan of Campaign is a good thing in itself, or that I speak of it as such. I lament everything in the nature of machinery for governing a country outside the regular law of the country; but there are circumstances in which that machinery—though it may be an evil in itself—I say there are many circumstances in which it is an infinitely smaller evil to use this machinery than to leave the Irish people to perish. For that the Plan of Campaign was founded, for that Mr. Dillon has given his countenance, and for that he has gone into prison. Suppose he is open to blame. I will not argue the question, but I say he is not open to one-tenth or one-hundredth part of the blame which lies on the majority who rejected the Bill of Mr. Parnell, which proposed to give reasonable and necessary relief to the poor tenantry of Ireland; and the upshot of all this is that Mr. Dillon is held up as a man tainted with illegality. Yet this is the man who wherever he goes throughout the length and breadth of the land is received with enthusiasm. Thus it is that the English people and not the Irish people are ceasing to respect the law, and it is the English people who are ceasing to respect not the English but the Irish law and those who administer the law.

Then (continued Mr. Gladstone) my first proposition is that the Government became a majority by means of false pretences, and my second is that the Irish people could not respect a law administered in such a way. I must say this for the constituency of Thanet. If they do not understand what the views of the present Government are, it is not the fault of the present Government. It is their own fault. They have been declared with perfect plainness on the two points of self government and coercion. No voter of England, be he ever so poor and ignorant, has any right to throw upon the Government the responsibility of these foul acts which are now going on. They have told you that Ireland is to be denied the privilege of freedom and local self government. They have told you that order in Ireland depends upon coercion. That is a fair, upright, manly declaration, and I hope there will be no attempt to back out of it, unless, of course, it be from a genuine change of mind. I think I am right, therefore, in stating to you this as the third proposition—that coercion is now erected into an institution, and is as much bound up with the views that the present Government and the majority take as to the government of Ireland as radical injustice ever was bound up in the hateful and happily now nearly extinguished system of negro slavery.

IT is understood that, under the will of her husband, the Empress Victoria receives a sum of £600,000, "irrespective, of course, of castles and other trifles."

SENSIBLE counsels prevailed at Whitehall, and the prohibition against newspaper correspondents accompanying the fleets engaged in the manœuvres were removed. In the notice which has been sent to those papers desiring to send one representative, permission has been accorded, subject to the observance of certain rules, the non-observance of which would detract from the value of the operations. For example, no telegraphing is to be allowed, all communications are to be sent through the post, and letters must be submitted to a censor, who will be at liberty to cut and alter any portion which, if published, might give information to the "enemy." Just at present particular interest is felt in the *materiel* of the navy, which forms part of the contesting squadrons. Many of the vessels are employed for the first time, especially those of the cruiser class; and the strain of mimic warfare ought to fairly test their capability

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HIGH COURTS IN INDIA BILL.

In the House of Lords on Monday, July 2.—Viscount Cross, in moving that this bill be read a second time, said :— Although the Government of the North-Western Provinces and that of Oude are united under one officer, who is Lieutenant-Governor of the former and Chief Commissioner of the latter there are two separate judicial systems in the Provinces, the highest judicial authority in the North-Western Provinces being the high court, and that in Oude being the Judicial Commissioner. It has been decided by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council, that for the proper administration of justice in Oude a higher and more effectual authority than the Judicial Commissioner is required, and it is proposed to secure this by extending to Oude the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces High Court. It is, however, impossible to do this without an Act of Parliament, as the period prescribed by statute within which alone the letters patent of the North-Western Provinces High Court could be revoked and altered by the Crown expired in 1869. Legislation being necessary, and as it may become advisable to constitute new courts of this class the bill proposes to give Her Majesty a general power to establish High Courts in India, and from time to time to enlarge and extend the jurisdiction of existing High Courts and of any High Courts to be hereafter established under this bill.

Lord Stanley of Alderley expressed his satisfaction that the Secretary of State proposed to take these large general powers.

The bill was read a second time.

The bill empowers the Queen to establish by letters patent a High Court of Judicature for any portion of the territories within Her Majesty's dominions in India not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court. A new High Court would consist of a Cheif Justice and such number of other Judges as the Queen may think fit to appointed, with the same qualifications as are required in persons to be appointed to the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Authority is also given to the Queen to enlarge and extend, by Order in Council, the limits of the territorial or personal jurisdiction of any High Court of Judicature for the time being established in India, so as to include therein any part of the territories within Her Majesty's dominions in India not included within the limits of the jurisdiction of another High Court. Power is also conferred on such local authority as the Governor-General of India in Council may at any time nominate for the purpose to direct at what places within the local jurisdiction a High Court or any of its Judges shall sit for the purpose of hearing such cases as, being within the Court's jurisdiction, the local authority may direct. It is expressly declared that nothing in the bill is to interfere with the powers of the Governor-General of India in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS OF INDIA.

In the House of Common, Friday, June 29.—Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true,as stated in India, that the Secretary of State recently sent out a dispatch to the Viceroy in Council suggesting that pensions of uncovenanted servants should be paid at a fixed rate of exchange, or anything to that effect ; what, if so, was the reply of the Indian Government ; and whether he would lay a copy of the Secretary of State's dispatch and the reply thereto upon the table.

Sir J. Gorst : The statement made in India as described in the question is inaccurate. The correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India on the subject cannot in the opinion of the Secretary of State be laid on the table with advantage to the public service.

THE CANTONMENT ACTS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what steps Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India had taken for carrying into effect the resolution of this House of June 5 with respect to the Contagious Diseases Act and the Cantonment Acts in India.

Sir J. Gorst : A despatch has been sent to the Government of India bringing under their notice the resolution of June 5. There has not yet been time for a reply to this dispatch to be received by the Secretary of State.

MR. TAYLER OF PATNA.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, for the convenience of hon. members, the Government would not lay upon the table a reprint of the minutes of Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Henry Ricketts with reference to a recommendation of Sir Frederick Halliday, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, that Mr. Tayler, ex-Commissioner of Patna, should not be granted the public commission of inquiry for which he had asked, but that the records of a certain case formerly tried by Mr. Tayler during the Mutiny should be submitted to the Judges of the Sudder Court of Bengal for their opinion and report without the presence or further examination of Mr. Tayler ; whether the Government would now be willing to submit Mr. Tayler's case to Sir Barnes Peacock for his decision ; and whether, as a fact, Mr. Tayler was ever informed that he was at liberty to demand a commission as recommended by Sir Henry Ricketts.

Sir J. Gorst : The minutes referred to, which are inaccurately described in the question, have already been laid before Parliament in No. 308 of 1879. The Secretary of State sees no necessity for reprinting them. The action of the Secretary of State in refusing to reopen the case of Mr. William Tayler has been approved by a large Parliamentary majority, and the Government cannot now reverse that policy. Mr. William Tayler was never entitled to ask for a commission. In 1859 he was offered, as I have before stated, an inquiry in by the Sudder Court in into his judical conduct at Patna, which he declined.

Sir R. Lethbridge, arising out of the answer of the Under-Secretary, asked whether it was not the fact that Sir H. Ricketts did recommend that Mr. Tayler should be allowed a commission, and said that the commission if asked for would be granted.

Sir J. Gorst : I must refer the hon. member to the minutes, which will speak for themselves.

Sir J. Gorst, replying to Mr. M. Cameron, said the Secretary of State had not received any report from the Colonial Government on the subject of the discovery of gold in Ceylon ; but such report would doubtless be made in due course. When it was received the Secretary of State would consider the suggestion of having a competent inspection of the district by an expert.

THE IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.

On Monday, July 2.—Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he had received any answer to the telegram which he had despatched to India with reference to the Irrawaddy Flotilla.

Sir J. Gorst said he had received the following telegram from the Viceroy, which he would read :— "Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. Full report will be sent as soon as possible. It has been ascertained that the charges against 'military' are as follows :— 'Freight on stores, 1885-6, Rs. 27,000 ; 1886-7, Rs. 2,03,000 ; 1887-8, Rs. 1,95,000 ; total, Rs. 4,25,000. Passages—1885-6, Rs. 61,000 ; 1886-7, Rs. 14,02,000 ; 1887-8, Rs. 13,03,000 ; total Rs. 27,66,000. Grand total for three years, Rs. 31,91,000. Payments for Civil services will follow. Despatch follows.' "

CAPTAIN CHATTERTON.

On Tuesday, July 3.—Sir J. Gorst, in answer to Mr. Graham, said : For a general answer to these questions I will refer the hon. member to two full statements by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons in 1881 and 1882, and to a statement by the Under-Secretary of State for India in 1882 ("Hansard," vol. 261, page 800 ; vol. 267, page 886 ; and vol. 270, page 1395). The brief categorical answers to the hon. member's questions are :—1. Captain Chatterton was not forcibly removed from hospital, and there is no information as to the subsequent operations which he underwent, except his own statements. 2. The exact words of the Court of Inquiry were :—"The Court of Inquiry having attentively considered the evidence produced for their information, are of opinion that Lieutenant B. J. Chatterton, Bengal Staff Corps was fit for duty on Sept. 21, 1868 ; that he disobeyed the orders of the Brigadier-General commanding at Fort William in not mounting guard on that day, and although he took steps to provide a substitute, he neglected to ascertain that his exchonge of duty had been sanctioned. It is also the opinion of the Court, from the evidence given by Captains Birch and Anderson, that Lieutenant Chatterton had no intention of mounting guard on the day in question." The finding was based on the evidence of the responsible medical officers. I do not know the number of the operations undergone by this officer previous to his return to India in August, 1867. No secret orders of any kind were issued with respect to Captain Chatterton. The order for his removal was issued by the authority of the Secretary of State in due course on the recommendation of the Government of India, and was notified in due form in general orders. The Secretary of State in Council is not now prepared to rescind such order and to compensate Captain Chatterton for the physical injuries and injuries to his professional reputation. This officer is not entitled to the pension of his rank for permanent injuries equivalent to the loss of a limb.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN JAVA.

Mr. J. Bolton asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether a petition had reached the Foreign Office from British subjects, merchants bankers, and others, resident in Java, praying He Majesty's Government to make representations to the Government of the Netherlands with the view of obtaining for the petitioners relief from the irksome and repugnant compulsory military service, under the Government of Netherlands India, to which those British subjects are now liable , and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Government had made such representations as the case appeared to require, and with what result.

Sir J. Fergusson : The petition in question has been received, but the complaint is not one which Her Majesty's Government can represent, inasmuch as these is no stipulation in the treaties between this country and the Netherlands exempting British subjects from service in the militia in Dutch colonies when resident there. The petitioners have been informed that if it can be shown that foreigners of any other nationality are relieved from that obligation a claim would be made for a like exemption for British subjects under the provision for treatment as the most favoured nation.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT, INDIA

In answer to Mr. M'laren, on the 6th instant, Sir J. Gorst said a statement has been made to the Secretary of State by the hon. member himself that the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay has not yet been suspended. The Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of India on the subject, but an answer has not yet been received.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Somerhill, 1,497 tons, Captain J. L. Riddock, cleared outwards, yesterday, for Pondicherry in ballast.

The ship Glen Caladh, Captain R Lamont, from Zanoibar (July 7) arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and ten passengers on deck.

The s s Stratheaen, 1,854 tons, Captain J White, which arrived in port on Saturday, had on board 3,794 tons, coals and 97 tons coke. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Queen Victoria, 1,506 tons, Captain P Ewen, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with railway materials for the G I P R Co from Middlesbrough (June 23). She being consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J Harris, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following as cabin passengers :—Mrs Connor, five children and European nurse, Lieut-Colonel S S Richards, and Miss Maumir.

The MacIver Line steamer China, 1,394 tons, Captain E Billings, which arrrived laden with a general cargo from Liverpool, on Sunday last, had the following passengers on board :—Mrs Cook, Captain E O'Brien, Mr Wright, and Mr Elliott ; and one deck.

The B I steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain Paterson, from Calcutta and the Coast ports, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, laden with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mr Thackeray Mr and Mrs Fanshawe, Mr Kennedy, and Mr, Batmenn.

The weekly mails to Karachi and the Persian Gulf were delayed in Bombey by about sixteen hours, yesterday. The s s Satara which was to have sailed after the arrival of the Overland mails, has been found to have sustained some injury to her machinery. The steamship Pemba was despatched, yesterday afternoon, with the delayed mails and passengers transhipped into her.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2149	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Asia	2322	J. Harris	B	W. &A.Graham & Co.
„ Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
„ Kl. of St. John	2286	Bevis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Manilla	2583	G. B. Gavino	6	F. Bazzoni, Esq.
„ Mobile	917	J. T. Cronin	7	B. & P. S N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ St. Regulus.	2081	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	Burgess	11	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson	Calcutta. June 30.
	Queen Victoria (s)	Ewen	Middlesbro', June 23
	Glen Caladh (bq)	Lamont	Zanzibar, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Pemba (s)	Skinner	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
	Somerhill (s)	Riddock	Pondicherry.
21	Asia (s)	Harris	Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Peshwa, for Calcutta and the Coast ports.
„ Chanda, for Calcutta and the Coast ports.
„ China, for Dunkirk.
„ Siam, for London, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 23.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—267 bales cotton W. and A. Graham and Co ; 225 bales cotton A S Moodlier and Co ; 158 bales wool, N Lallji ; 438 bales wool, Khatao ; 114 bales wool, D Hurjivan ; 80 bales wool, N Keshowji ; 60 bales wool, K Khooshall ; 100 bales old gunny, Punnett and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, the Bo Co Ld ; 2,025 cwts myrabolams, V Hunsraj ; 100 bales cotton L Vussonji ; 44 bales wool, P Jewraj ; 54 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 30 bales wool, C Nanji ; 46 bales J D Bhimji ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales wool, G Toolsidas.

Clan Macdonald s—29 bales wool and 53 goats hair, S M Baboola ; 398 bales cotton fly, P Hunsraj ; 55 bales cotton waste, F Limji.

For London.

Sutlej s—15 cwts ivory, M H Adamji.

Huzara s—152 cwts gum and 11 bales hides, E Peerdina ; 40 cwts gum, 6 cwts mayo teeth and 2 cases nutmegs, M Dayal.

For Hull.

Apollo s—766 bales wheat, the Bo Co Ld ; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Sultan s—1,356 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masothy and Co ; 65 cwts gum, F Hurst.

China s—8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 14,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,001 cwts linseed, F D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

St Regulus s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Sutlej s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Manilla s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Sutlej s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Calcutta.

Goalpara s—78 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

Chanda s—200 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 22.

Maynard, Surgeon, Bengal, form leave, from England.
O'Brien, Captain, Bengal, 3rd Dragoon Guard, on transfer, from England.
Hackett, Lt-Col, Northumberland Fus, on promotion, from Murree,
Macnaghten, Colonel, 13th Bengal Lancers, on sick leave, from Rohilcund Dist.
Cooke, Lt-Col, Madras, Comst, Dept, from leave, from, England.

July 23.

Howells, Lieut, Bengal, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, from Bakloh.
Wynell-Mayow, 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington Regt, on sick leave, from Mian Mir.
Jones, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, from privilege leave, from Kashmir.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 24th July, 1888.

The S. I. R. A. Competition will take place at Colaba, on Wednesday at 3-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—July 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Haji Abdool Karim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

55-88—Janardhan G—Luchminarayen Guneshamdas vs Meghji Passoobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B.
62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukul vs. Chugan Walji and others—In person.
58-88—In person—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others vs Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni Balkrishna and D.
66-88—Mulji B B—for pauper—Bowa Haridas Atmaram vs Bhat Cussiram Ruttonji and another—In person
70-88—Little, S, F and N—Trikumji Wellji vs Vajbai—Mansuklal and D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

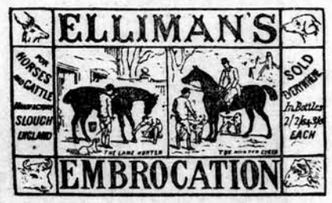
Bombay, 22nd July 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·709
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·493
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total for during month	20·47
„ „ year	38·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." Rutland, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." Haddington, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. Pryse (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

A BOON TO SUFFERERS.
HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
Testimonial
From Miss J. HOULDSWORTH, Rozelle, Ayr, N.B.
"I am glad to be able to tell you that the HARNESS' ELECTRIC BATTERY BELT has been very beneficial in strengthening the system generally, as well as instrumental in relieving the Neuralgic pains from which I have suffered.
NEURALGIA & DEBILITY.
Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, should at once stop physicing, and remit 2l. for HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.
52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.
Corner of Rathbone Place

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE
Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.
Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s
per bottle of wine 3/s.
WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON.—76, New Bond Street

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

Price 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of Treacher & Co., Ld., Bombay ; or K. S. Arbenz, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark A

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2¾ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber-tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

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QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
Full Particulars Published Fortnightly in this Paper.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC
APERIENT.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory : 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

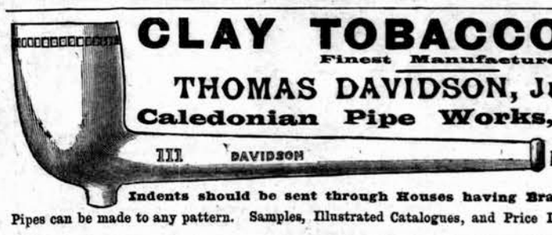
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

We have not varied the quality one iota, nor should we have, without compulsion made any alteration in Label.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade M appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES
Finest Manufactured.



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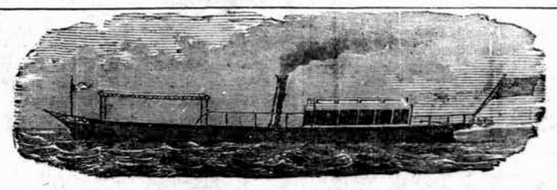
Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.
Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with ure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Proprietors,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
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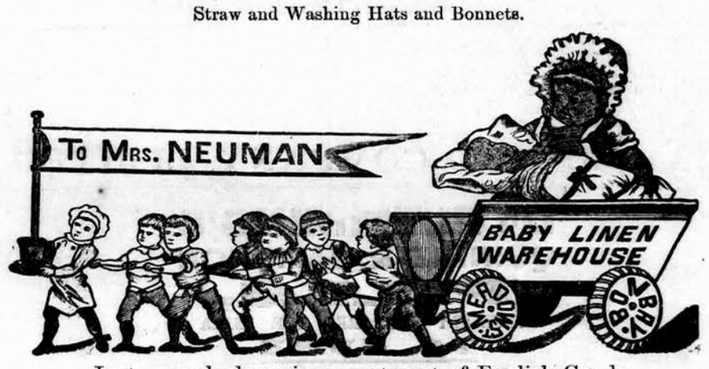

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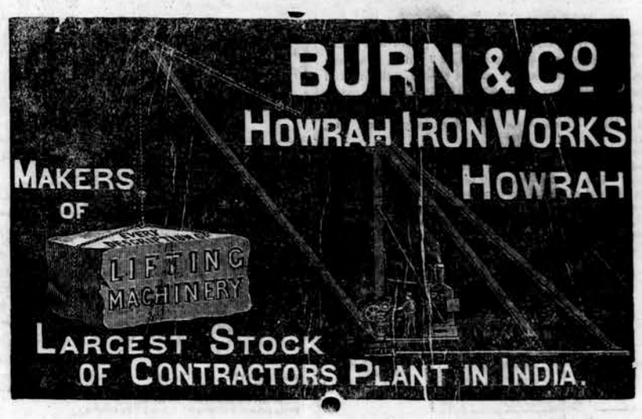

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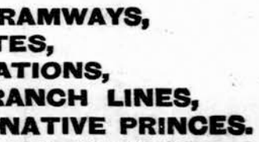

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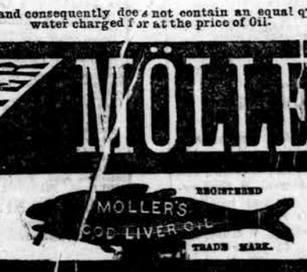

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